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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,992.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	5522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7555		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6035
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10609
30th "	CALEDONIA	7555		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10619		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6909
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on SUNDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan. Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Cargo or Ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st December, 1906.*

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	31st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
ST. THET	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND REHIO	6,383	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	5th Jan. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Beaugrand	2nd Feb. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4296	P. Radesich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4296	P. Radesich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	4260	D. Mandich	10th January.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	24th January.
* † CHINA	5999	F. Cragietto	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilader	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	6090	R. Colledani	3rd May.
PERSIA	5898	F. Cragietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, & Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	6090	R. Colledani	28th January.
PERSIA	5898	F. Cragietto	24th February.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 7th Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 10th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 11th Jan.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513, tons, on MONDAY, 7th Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3009	11th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3009	25th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
4th *January*, 1907.

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CALCUTTA:
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1907
*SANDON HALL	..	Main	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	..	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU	..	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Fyne	4th Feb.	15th Feb.

* (Charter).

For Freight apply to

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Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne.	R.N.R. 5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6299	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne,	R.N.R 5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6106	20th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

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Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

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THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2/8 and 4/8 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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BOMBAY, JANUARY 5—12, 1907.

On the Foundation of the Barrows-Haskell Lectureship
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WILL DELIVER A COURSE OF
SIX LECTURES
IN THE WILSON COLLEGE HALL,
AT 6 P.M.

1. SATURDAY, JANUARY 5th :—"Elements of Sublimity in the Oriental Consciousness." Chairman :—The Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-MacKenzie C. S. I.
2. MONDAY, JAN. 7th :—"The Mystical Element in the Christian Religion." Chairman :—The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.
3. TUESDAY, JAN. 8th :—"The Witness of God in the Soul." Chairman :—Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai, Bart.
4. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9th :—"The Witness of the Soul to God, Chairman :—The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E.
5. FRIDAY, JAN. 11th :—"The distinctive Moral Grandeur of the Christian Religion." Chairman :—The Hon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, C. I. E.
6. SATURDAY, JAN. 12th :—"The Ministry of the Oriental Consciousness in a worldwide Kingdom of Christ." Chairman :—Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D., LL.D.

ADMISSION FREE : but RESERVED SEAT TICKETS (a single Ticket admitting to a Reserved Seat at all the Lectures) may be obtained, price Rs. 2 each, at Messrs. JAVAKAR BROTHERS, General Merchants, 553-61, Girgaum Road, or at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row, Fort, or at the door of the Hall.

The LECTURES are being arranged by a Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR, Rev. Dr. MACKICHAN, Mr. K. NATARAJAN, the Hon. Mr. GOKALDAS K. PAREKH, the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. PROCTER, Sir JAMSETJI JIJIBHAI, the Hon. Mr. VITHALDAS D. THAKARSEY, Mr. R. M. PATELL, the Rev. D. MACRAE, Dr. R. G BANDARKAR, Mr. K. R. CAMA, and Rev. Dr. J. E. ABBOTT.

OPENING LECTURE IN WILSON COLLEGE HALL,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 5th, at 6 P.M.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer CAPRI from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 3rd instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO landed at No. 8 Shed Victoria Dock.

All claims for damages &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO.
Agent,
RUBATTINO COMPANY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1906.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1907.

THE SWADESHI MILLS. CO., LD.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL THE REMAINING DEBENTURES of the above Loan will be paid off at the Company's Office, Naosari Buildings, Fort, on and after the 29th day of December, 1906.

TATA & SONS.,
Agents THE SWADESHI MILLS CO. LD.

BOMBAY 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 7th January, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1907.

POSTAL NOTICE.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR CIVIL CAMPS AT AGRA ON THE OCCASION OF THE AMIR'S VISIT.

SPECIAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the Civil Camps to be formed at Agra on the occasion of the visit of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan.

2. Articles intended for delivery at any of the Civil Camps should be addressed as follows :—

X. Y.,
(Designation, etc.,)
(Name of Camp)
AMIR'S CONCENTRATION.

The word "Agra" should not be added to the address.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.
CALCUTTA, THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

DURING my ABSENCE from Bombay with effect from 1st January, 1907, Mr. C. A. R CROMMELIN will act as AGENT, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

A. D. G. SHELLEY, Major, R. E,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

REWAH STATE CENTRAL INDIA MINERALS.

APPLICATIONS will be received for EXPLORING in Rewah State.

Further particulars may be obtained from the SUPERINTENDENT and MANAGER, Rewah State Collieries, Umaria, C. I. B. N. Railway.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 17th day of January, 1907, for the SUPPLY of :—

BENGAL STEAM COAL. About 7285 tons.
WELSH STEAM COAL. About 750 tons during the year 1907-08.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. One, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to Rs. 2,000 will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I., M.E &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Bombay 4th January, 1907.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
WAUDBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE REV. DR. CUTHBERT HALL
OF NEW YORK
WILL PREACH in the above Church,
ON SUNDAY EVENING,
6th JANUARY, at 6-30 P.M., (S.T.)

MR. JULIUS GOVE

Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 7/8	=	4 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Italian Sterling Loan	104	=	
4½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 1/4	=	
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 7/16	=	unchanged
2 months hence	32 1/2	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	70 1/8	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-22 1/2	=	—0 1
Berlin cheques	20-34	=	—3 4
New York Demand	4 84 1/2	=	—1/2
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	pr. ct.	Since 19th Oct.
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/8	do. =	unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/2	do. =	— 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	5 3/8	do. =	— 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 5/8	do. =	— 1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3/4 pr. ct.	=	— 3/8
7 day market loans	4 1/4 pr. ct.	=	— 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York—7 Unchanged.
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Westminster, Vindobona.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	active
East Indian	steady
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	14,000
Spot	3-32 4 07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5-8—1-16
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000 bales
Imports	37,000 ,,
Futures closed	steady

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·55	5·54	5·53
+06	+06	+06
Apr.-May	May-June.	June-July
5·54	5·54	5·54
+06	+05	+05
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·54	5·47	5·42
+05	+04	+06

Receipts at U. S. Ports	46,000 bales
Do. last year	20,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	9,000 ,,
Do. do. Continent	68,000 ,,

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·75 uncha
Futures, month of March	9·70+03
Do. month of July	9·22+01

* Advanced early owing to daily weather reports showing too much rain, and declined later through liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10·5 16 4 1 16
Futures, month of March	10·21-4 02
Do. month of May	10·32 +01
Tone at close	quiet

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd January.

Cotton	12,716	bales.
Wheat	10,028	cwts.
Linseed	1,115	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	169	do
Gingellyseed	18,757	do
Poppyseed	45	do
Groundnuts	5,025	do
Castorseed	1,459	do
Rice	21,014	do
Myrabollams	4,431	do
Cottonseed	10,340	do
Mowrasseed	149	do
Gram	1,291	do
Joowar	960	do
Maize	NIL	do

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

Both the Home and local markets have again been closed for some days during the past week, but business will now proceed in its usual course for some time to come and the holiday influence will soon be lost. The New Year opens with brilliant prospects. The tightness in the money market at Home has apparently slackened, discount rates being materially reduced. The certainty of a good cotton crop in America is week by week becoming more apparent. Home trade is in a flourishing condition. The Rabi crops in India have been much improved by the recent rain, and though reports are being circulated of a shortage of the cotton crop in some districts, the fall crop which will be received from other parts will fully compensate for any dificiency there may be in the said-to-be affected area. Altogether the outlook is most encouraging.

COTTON.

Before the Home markets closed for the holidays, there was a sharp rise in prices all round. New York futures advancing 23 points and Liverpool arrivals 9 to 11 points. After the holidays the markets opened even steadier and yesterday's message received from New York showed a further rise of 9 points in futures, while Liverpool arrivals advanced 4 to 5 points. The telegrams to hand this morning advise New York futures 3 points higher, and Liverpool arrivals 4 to 6 points higher.

The tendency of the Home markets, at the moment, appears to be towards higher prices, but it remains to be seen whether the comparatively high rates now ruling can be maintained in face of the large receipts and continued increase in the weekly figures of the "visible supply and into sight." The market is a difficult one to understand, many side issues coming into force and apparently strengthening the position for the time being. There is undoubtedly a strong "bull" feeling, both in New York and Liverpool, and every advantage is taken of the least opportunity to force prices up. If the market is to collapse, as many think it will, the end must be nearly in sight, and the next four or five weeks will tell the tale.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last report :

December.	Liverpool.	New York.
28th	5·70	10·65
29th	5·80	10·65
31st	closed	10·65
January.		
1st	closed	closed
2nd	5·81	10·75
3rd	5·88	10·75

The following are closing quotations for futures Liverpool, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb. ; and New York, December and March :

	Liverpool.	New York.
December 28th	5·43	9·30
,, 29th	5·46	9·26
,, 31st	closed	9·31
January 1st	closed	closed
	Jan.-Feb.	March.
,, 2nd	5·49	9·67
,, 3rd	5·55	9·70

The Bombay market has slowly hardened during the interval and prices for contracts have advanced about Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy since we last wrote. The business reported has been limited as the market was more or less closed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for the holidays, and consequently the only full working days this week have been yesterday and to-day. Sellers are holding back and the enquiry in the bazaar is more to buy than to sell. Sales already made for this month are extremely heavy, and it is possible, taking into consideration the reports which are being circulated of a shortage of the crop in the Berars and Khandesh, that an attempt will be made to raise prices before the settlement date, the 25th instant.

There is a moderate demand for ready cotton, both by mills and shippers, and prices are improving. Shipments for this month, both to Europe and Japan, will be large, but the major portion of these will be absorbed in contracts already made, and unless a fresh enquiry comes from the Home markets, there is not much prospect of an increased offtake from the stock. Mills are not yet operating to any extent.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	84,450
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 3rd Jan.	662,509
Shipments for the week to Europe	41,611
Do to China, Japan, and Coast Ports	7,696
Total	49,307
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 3rd Jan.	217,762
Europe	95,441
Japan	3,160
China	16,817
Coast Ports	
Total	332,180
Afloat in harbour for Europe	14,013
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	21,643

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Quiet
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	37,000 ,,

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·51	5·50	5·49
—01	—01	—01
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·50	5·50	5·50
—01	—01	—01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·50	5·43	5·38
—01	—01	—01

COTTON.—The Market closes steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	176	167	..	Ready.
,,	171	165	..	Jan. 25
Bengal, M.G. do.	181	172	..	Ready.
S. Punjab M G	180	171	..	Jan. 25
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G	208	203	..	Jan. 25
Khandelah (M-G)	191	185	..	Ready.
,,	191	185	..	Jan. 25,
Khanganm, (M-G) fair staple	207	201	..	Jan. 25
Karanja (M-G) do				
Akola (M-G) do				
Yeotmal (M. G.)	221	215	..	Ready.
,,	220	214	..	Jan. 25,
Dhamangaum and Poolgaum M-G	216	210	..	Ready.
,,	215	209	..	Jan. 25,
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	224	218	..	Ready.
,,	223	217	..	Jan. 25
Broach (M.G.)	207	..	202	Mar.
Muttia (M. G.	188	183	..	Ready.
,,	187	179	..	Jan 25,

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—The market is easier since the settlement of December "Suttas." Holders of stocks are clearing every day, but, owing to high freight and exchange, exporters are unable to pay full rates. We quote as below.

Rapeseed.—The market is easier owing to arrivals of Kutni Rapeseed. Crop accounts are very cheerful, and a record crop is expected. Quotations are as under.

Poppyseed.—Stocks of old crop are very small, and exporters to complete shipments, have had to pay full rates for ready. New crop is easier.

Groundnuts.—Market dull at Rs. 38-8-0 for ready. Mowraseed.—Nominally Rs. 7-2 per cwt. ready.

Gingellyseed.—Arrivals continue free and stocks are accumulating. There are already about 10,000 tons at the Bunder, and daily arrivals amount to nearly 1,000 tons. The offtake is not more than 500 tons a day, and prices are consequently likely to decline further. We quote as under.

Cottonseed.—The market is quiet at Rs. 19 per candy ready.

Castorseed is steady at Rs. 44.

Wheat.—The market is dull, and there is nothing doing. We quote White Delhi April-May Rs. 4 8-6 per cwt.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone. Easier.		
Ready	Rs.	7-3-0 to 7-4-0
Forward Apl.-May	Rs.	7-6-0
Rapeseed.—Tone easier.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	Rs.	8-8-0
Do. Kutni Ready	Rs.	7-14-0
Brown Delhi forward Apl-May	Rs.	7-5 0
Poppyseed.—Tone.		
Ready	Rs.	10-5-0 to 10-6-0
Forward April-May	Rs.	8-6-6
Castorseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	Rs.	44-0-0
Gingellyseed.—Tone easier.		
15 per cent. Mixed	Rs.	46-4-0
25 ,, ,,	Rs.	45-8-0
50 ,, ,,	Rs.	44-8-0
Black Kutnee	Rs.	40-0-0
Wheat.—Tone Dull.		
White Delhi, April-May	Rs.	4-8-6.

Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay from 1st January 1907 :—

Wheat	16,721 cwts.
Linseed	3,135 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,075 ,,
Gingellyseed	67,296 ,,
Poppyseed	543 ,,
Groundnuts	9,669 ,,
Castorseed	4,086 ,,
Rice	20,233 ,,
Myrabollams	2,230 ,,
Cottonseed	37,057 ,,
Mowraseed	766 ,,
Gram	8,381 ,,
Joowar	5,817 ,,
Maize	628 ,,

Summary of arrivals of produce and principal food grains into Bombay for 1906 and 1905 :—

	Since 1st Jan. 1906 cwts.	Same period 1905 cwts.	Increase or Decrease, cwts.
Wheat	3,039,167	6,682,426	Dec. 3,643,259
Linseed	1,973,179	3,107,795	,, 1,134,616
Rape, Rai and Mustard	817,262	775,727	Inc. 41,535
Gingellyseed	1,859,189	1,655,990	,, 203,499
Poppyseed	496,281	401,564	,, 94,717
Groundnuts	150,925	239,119	Dec. 88,194
Castorseed	1,022,566	702,785	Inc. 319,781
Rice	4,722,598	4,332,830	,, 389,768
Myrabollams	820,531	690,036	,, 130,495
Cottonseed	3,558,602	3,454,617	,, 103,985
Mowraseed	96,560	370,627	Dec. 274,067
Gram	863,881	758,874	Inc. 105,007
Joowar	198,501	2,341,716	Dec. 943,215
Maize	15,432	53,476	,, 38,044

FREIGHT.

The market is steady with only a moderate volume of bookings reported. For Antwerp and Hull, ready shipment, 15s. 6d. was paid for seeds. For January shipments Genoa and Havre 17s. 6d. was booked for seed, and for Hamburg cotton at 19s. For February, Hull, seeds, 15s. 6d. to 16s, March to May a small business was booked at about 15s.

The only fixture reported is the steamer "Canisciff" January, on a lump sum basis.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	18th Oct.	6 per cent,
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9 do,
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9 do,
Bank of Madras do.	13th Dec.	8 do.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 29th Dec. 1906 as compared with the statement of 22nd Dec. 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	9,77,568	Increase
Other Deposits	20,06,663	do.
Sundries	1,86,591	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,36,267	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	323	Decrease
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	4,06,231	Increase
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	1,89,373	Decrease
Bills Discounted and Purchased Securities	9,22,083	do,
Bullion	3,902	do,
Balance with other Banks	87,794	do,
Sundries	1,57,877	Increase
Cash	24,96,229	do,

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 44 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged,

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last 120 lakhs were put up for tender of which amounts 76·10 lakhs were allotted in bills at 1s 4 3/32d, and 43·90 lakhs in transfers at 1s 4 5/32d tenderer in each case receiving 82 per cent. After the bidding extras were allotted of 5 lakhs transfers at 1s 4 3/16d. The total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening last was 127·10 lakhs, and the amounts to be allotted next week has been reduced by 20 lakhs to 1 crore.

The mail of the 14th December brings £80,000 silver and £40,000 gold to Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	20,000
Bombay	,,	21,80,000
Madras	,,	1,00,000
Total	Rs.	23,10,000

The mail of the 21st December brings £210,000 silver and £20,000 gold to Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	7,90,000
Bombay	,,	13,70,000
Madras	,,	7,60,000
Total	Rs.	29,00,000

The mail of the 28th December brings £240,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and £100,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	45,40,000
Bombay	,,	4,60,000
Madras	,,	28,00,000
Total	Rs.	

EXCHANGE.

When the Banks opened for business on Thursday, it was soon evident that things were easier and that buyers would be keener than sellers to operate. All the demand offering at 1s. 4 3/16d. was quickly snapped up and the rate settled down to 1s. 4 5/32d. where it has remained neglected with transfers 1/16 less. Three months bills opened at 1s. 4 9/16d. and quickly dropped to 1s. 4 1-2d. at which sellers came out to a moderate extent.

The volume of business is small, Calcutta is evidently seeing the end of their season as ready bills are 1s. 4 17-32d. there and March 1s. 4 11-32 or nearly 1/32 per week down. Although exchange is fully 3/16 lower than the top, it is still very high for export bills. The Bank of England rate is unchanged at 6 per cent, but the discount market is much below this figure.

Rates are as follows :—

	3 mn bills.	Bank T T
January	1 4 1-2	1/4 3-32
February	1 4 7-16	— 3-32
March	1 4 13-32	— 1-16
April	1 4 3-8	— 1 32
May	1 4 3-8	1/4

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 3/32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 5/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1/2
Do. 6 do. do.	21/32
French Francs 3 m/s D A	172 3/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	141 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	164
Shanghai 30 do. do.	224
Japan 30 do. do.	148 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened, after the holidays, at 95.6 for cash and the settlements, and improved to 95.10 for both positions, closing steady at this rate. This morning the market opened firm at 95.10 for cash and next Monday's settlement at 96.1 for the second settlement, and improved to 95.14 and 96.5 respectively, and a large business was done.

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 95-14
1st settlement 7th January	,, 95-14
2nd settlement	,, 96-5

	Repayable.	Rates.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	102 0
4 per cent ,, ,,	1930	102 0
4 per cent ,, ,,	1932	102 0
4 per cent ,, ,,	1933	102 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	102 0
5 per cent ,, ,,	1946	102 0
5 per cent ,, ,,	Taxes	102 0
5 per cent ,, ,,	Sanitary	117 0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1930	102 0
4 per cent ,, ,,	1964-65	102 0

BULLION.

The silver market is firm and the bazaar enquiry is good. The Government of India still continue purchases of silver in London. To-day is the settlement day in the local market. The surplus after the settlement will be 2,000 bars. The daily offtake is 50 to 60 bars.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	74 0 0
Australian Bar Gold	33 15 6
Bombay do	33 15 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 1 0
Do. Dragon	15 0 0
Silver Ready	86 4 0
1st settlement	86 4 0
2nd do	86 12 0

PIECE GOODS.

We have a very quiet week to report in this market, and prices are unchanged. The demand from Up-Country is very small owing to a great extent to the tightness of money. The Manchester market still maintains its firmness at much higher rates than the Bombay selling equivalents.

YARNS.

The following telegrams have been received from China during the week :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly sales.
Shanghai	102,000	58,000	2,000
Hongkong	154,000	30,000	2,500
	256,000 bales	88,000 bales	4,500 bales.
	344,000 bales		

The local market is steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The market is quiet but steady. No forward business is being done with Europe.

IRON AND STEEL.—Market quiet with little doing.

SPELTER AND QUICKSILVER—Unchanged.

COALS.

Sellers are asking higher prices. A sale is reported of Seebpore Bengal at Rs. 13-12-0 shipment March. A small sale of South Yorkshire, shipment December is reported at Rs. 16.

SHARES.

The market is steady and mill shares have advanced in prices. Transaction during the week reported were limited as the market was closed for three days. Bank of Bombay shares are weak at Rs. 1,400. Bank of India are quiet at par. In mill companies Central India's are steady at Rs. 1,320. Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at Rs. 1060. Currimbhai at Rs. 1,275. Davids have improved to Rs. 435, Empres to Rs. 510, Jamsheds to Rs. 195, Kohinoors to Rs. 725. Manekji Petits after touching Rs. 3,440 have closed at Rs. 3,425. Standards have advanced to Rs. 1,320. Swadeshis to Rs. 1515. Textiles are steady at Rs. 1,350. Crescents have improved to Rs. 126 1-4. In miscellenous list Bombay-Burmahs are in demand at Rs. 8,825. Quarter shares have changed hands at Rs. 2,235. Port Cannings are steady at Rs. 420. Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 510. In Press companies Mofussils have gradually improved to Rs. 570. Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 135, New Berars at Rs. 530. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 485 and are quiet at the rate. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SUNDAY, EPIPHANY OF OUR LORD 6TH JANUARY, 1907

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns—79, 78 and 327.
3-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Magfarren in E flat.
Hymns—79, 76 and 322
Collections for—Cathedral High school.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON,

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist - (Choral)—Preacher. Rev Father Blacoe.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong—(Choral)—Preacher. Rev Father Langmore.
Alms for Church Expenses,

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

6 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—323 and 324
8-45 a. m.—Matins
Hymns—78 and 79
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—95, 76, 73, 319 and 72.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
Esplanade.
Incumbent ;—Revd. J. Loughton.

8 a.m.—Matins—(Plain)
8-30 a. m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist—Choral
3-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong with Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Week Days.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday
7-30 a.m.—Matins, Daily.
8 p. m.—Evensong, Daily.
5-30 p. m.—Vespers, Saturday.
6 p.m.—Bible class, Tuesday.
7 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard, Monday.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor,

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev A J Bevell.
6-00 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith, B A,
8 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS,

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith B A.
3-45 p.m.—Sunday-School—Rev. Arthur J. Bevpell.
6 p.m.—Sunday School.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.—Children's Service
11 a.m.—Service at Parel.
11 a.m.—United Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
3-30 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev. Alex. S. Crichton
Hymns—219, 256, and 264.
Psalm—124, 2nd Vation

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m. Joint Morning Service
6-30 p m.—Evening Service
Psalm—46
Hymns—154, 96 and 273

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BALCARRES.—Dec. 16, at 74 Brook Street, the wife of Lord Balcarres, M. P. of a son.
BARNETT—Dec. 11, at Alvescot Lodge, Oxon, the wife of George Henry Barnett, King's Royal Rifles, of a son.
LARDNER-CLARKE.—Dec. 14, at Parkholme, Waterloo, Liverpool, the wife of Lieut-Col. J. de W. Lardner-Clarke, Royal Garrison Art, of a son.
TREBLE—Dec. 5, at Ellerslie, Hounslow, the wife of Charles Treble of a son.
WATT—Dec. 13, at West End, Chobham, Surrey, the wife of Disney Younger Watt, the King's Regiment, of a son
WEBBER—Dec. 17, at Sandhurst, the wife of Capt. Weber, Royal Field Art, of a son.
WILD—Dec. 12, at Poynters Hall, Totteridge, Herts, the wife of Capt. W. H. Wild, 5th Fusiliers.
MCNALTY—Dec. 14, at Southsea, the wife of Capt. A. G Preston McNalty, Army Service Corps of a daughters.
MORRISON-BELL—Dec. 12, at Ravensball, Bournemouth, the wife of Capt. Claude Morrison-Bell of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COLLARD—FINDLAY—Dec. 17, at St. Mary's Church Ware, Major Charles E. Collard, Royal Marines, to Mary Hester, widow of the late R. M. Findlay.
DANFELL—LLOYD—Dec. 12, at St. Ethelreda's, Hatfield, Henry Charles Nugent, son of Lieut-Col. Henry Daniell, to Agnes Mary daughter of John Lloyd.
GRAHAM—BYGOTT—Dec. 12, at Christ Church, Bickenham, Major Walter Ap Sammd James Graham, Royal Army Medical Corps, son of General Sir James Graham, K. C. B, to Beatrice Maud Ethel, daughter of the late J. Bygott.
GROUND—MACBETH—Nov. 14, at St. Mary's, Johannesburg, Arthur Edward Ground, to Marjorie, daughter of the late Major John Macbeth, 42nd Highlanders Black Watch.
PIXLEY—BEATON—Dec. 12, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, W, Lieut.-Col. Arthur D. Pixley, late of the 60th Rifles, to J. Rose Beaton, daughter of John Beaton.
PONSONBY—SHEPPARD—ADLER—Dec. 8, at Johannesburg, Capt. Ponsonby-Sheppard, D. S. O., Royal Field Art., son of Major-Len. Ponsonby-Sheppard, to Nellie Marion, daughter of Henry Adler.
SIMPSON—HINTON—Dec. 12, at Holy Trinity Church, Prince Consort Road, Capt. H C Simpson, Royal Field Art, to Marion, daughter of Charles Hinton.
SIMPSON—OMEROD—Dec. 15, at the Parish Church, Paignaton, Charles Hamilton Simpson lieutenant-colonel late 74th Highlanders, to Helen Buchanan, daughter of J. Duncan Gaulds.
STEWART—RICKARDS—Dec 19, at St. Jude's South Kensington, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Stepney, assisted by the Rev Prebendary Barlley Wilmot, Vicar of the Parish, Francis Hugh, son of the late Robert Stewart, Esq., of 11 Chetham Place, S. W., and Calcutta, to Frances Henrietta, elder daughter of A. G. Rickards, Esq., K.C., of 20 Southwell Gardens, S.W.

DEATHS.

UBITT—Dec. 14, at Earlham, Lyndhurst Road, Lowestoft' Major Henry Archibald Cubitt, late 63rd Regt., son of the late Lieut. 4 st. Thomas Cubitt, R. ... aged 4.
DE LISLE—Dec. 4, at Stoke Park, Pamela Mary, daughter of Col De Lisle, C.B., the Royal Dragoons.
FARRELL—Dec. 12, at 89 Inverness Terrace, Adelaide, daughter of the late Major John Sidney Farrell R.A.
MARTIN—Dec. 17, at Scarborough, Loftus Henry Martin, Major and honorary colonel, 3rd batt. King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf., formerly lieutenant 49th Regt., aged 60.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLABER—December 30, at Chittagong, the wife of E Blaber, P. W. D., of a son.
COATES—December 31, at Lahore, to Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Coates, a son.
WALL—December 27, at Hissar, the wife of M G. Wall, Punjaub Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

INGELS—DUNNINGHAM.—December 24, at St. John's, Calcutta, by the Rev. T. K. F. Cole, Lionel Berkeley Stephenson Ingels to Allee Maude, second daughter of the late John Carrington Dunningham, of London.
PYSTER—DUNNINGHAM.—December, 24 at St. John's, Calcutta by the Rev. T. K. G. Cole, Albert Edward Pyster, of Badge Budge, to Elizabeth Grace, eldest daughter of the late John Carrington Dunninghani, of London.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—December 29, suddenly, George Cooper Anderson, Accountant, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Calcutta,
HARDING.—December, 29, Willelmina, (Minnie), the dearly beloved wife of George Harding.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 2-30m., 2-35a. Low water, 8-44m., 8-10a.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Departure of Sir James and Lady La Touche per mail steamer.
Dr. Cuthbert Hall's lecture on Elements of Sublimity in the Oriental Consciousness, Wilson College, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre. Bandmann Comedy Company.
Skating Rink, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 3-7m., 3-27a. Low water, 9-25m., 8-55a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 9th instant.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—Yesterday at about 7 p.m., a man named Ali Abdul Rahman, aged 22 years, a Mahomedan Kalasi in the employ of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, Contractors, whilst going down the temporary pier, erected outside the new dam at Grass Bunder, accidentally fell into the sea and was soon drowned.

RATANSI MULJI DISPENSARY, FORT.—During December last the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3388. Among them the number of new admission was 685, classified as stated below :—Bhattias, 95 ; Vanias, 124 ; Brahmins, 127 ; Lohanas, 93 ; Other castes, 216. The average daily attendance was 109.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion R. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Bayldrian Artillery March	Carl
Festival Overture	Lentner
Ballet Music in Op. "Gustavus III."	Auber
Valse	"The Rose Queen" Crowe
Selection	"The Topsy Turvey Hotel" Moncktou
Songs and Dances of Northern Europe	Klimmer
Serenade	Le Berceau Gounod

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following selection of music at W. B. Green and Co.'s., Apollo Bunder Restaurant, Bombay, this evening during dinner hours :—

March	Austria Nowotny
Selection	Il Travatore Verdi
Trio	Sing me to Sleep Greene
Overture	Bohemian Girl Balfe
Valse	Lustige Bruder Vollstedt
Pizzacatti	Loves Whispers Grover
Valse Lente	Orion Letter
Two Step	Cant you see I'm Lonely Armstrong

The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following selection of music at W. B. Green and Co,, Apollo Bunder Restaurant, Bombay, tomorrow, Sunday, the 6th inst., between the hours of 9 and 11 p. m :—

March	With the British Colours Von B'ou
Overture	Raymond Thomas
Violin Sole	Scena de Ballet Bariot
	(Soloist : Mr Salzinger)
Valse	Les Sirenes Waldteufel
Selection	Faust Gounod
Csardas	Dernier Amour Gung'l
Andante	Berceau Bridge
March	Wien Bleibt Wien Schrammel

THE LADY NORTHCOTE H. ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above institution :—A gentleman in honour of the birth, of a son to his son Rs. 501. Sheth Moolji Jatha through Sheth Kersondas Dharamsey Rs. 501, Sheth Moolji Dharsey and Co. Rs. 501, Sheth Vasanji Morarji Rs. 151; Hindu gentleman on account of an auction Sale through Sheth Moolji Lilladhar. Rs. 117, Sheth Lalji Sejan Rs. 101-4, Gbelabhai Basaria Rs. 75-4, Dongersey Vaglaji and Kimji Nurses Rs. 51-4, Umersi Virji and Co. Rs. 51-4, Sheth A Nandji Jatha and Co. Rs. 51-0, Sheth Valabhaji Kesheyji Rs. 51, Sheth Shamji Cooverji Rs. 51, Sheth Dharamsey Jasraj Rs. 51, Hansraj Khetsey Rs. 50-4, Luxmidas Govordhandas for feast Rs. 46-3, Tricumdass for Mowaji Cutch-Maudvi Rs. 44-12, Nawadashanker Dayal and Co. Rs. 25, Miscellaneous Rs. 25.

WE'RE TOO BUSY MAKING DHARIWAL PURE WOOL MATERIALS TO SAY MUCH ABOUT THEM.

But let our samples speak for themselves, they will convince you more than all we could possibly say in their favour. They will prove to you that our materials are really worth buying, being honest Pure Wool throughout.

They are unsurpassed for strength, durability and wearing properties.

Clothing for your Servants is probably under consideration just now and you should see our samples before you place your orders.

Our materials will last longer than any other makes you may have tried.

Don't delay but send for samples to-day to the Manager, Dept. 4

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,

AGENTS:
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICES BEYOND COMPARE.
In point of Beauty and Cheapness
OF OUR
X MAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS
and CALENDERS,
nobody can beat us.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
56 ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
UP-TO-DATE in design, Materials and Workmanship. Satisfactory results in practical use. Makes ICE-CREAM in Four Minutes. Sizes from 1 to 16 qts.
ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS
of Improved Styles.

STOVE DEPOT.
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT
BOMBAY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, EGYPTIAN, TURKISH, PERSIAN, SOUDANESE CURIOSITIES
All kinds of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, all kinds of Enamelled Work, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver Ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair, Sabris, Maltese Lace, Tenneriffe Drawn Thread Work always in Stock.
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
ELECTRO PLATING, GILDING WORKS.
LOCAL AND OUT-STATION ORDERS EXECUTED CAREFULLY.
INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.
DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER AND SILK MERCHANT,
92 & 94, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
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ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.
ADVANCE IN PRICE.
OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.
Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.
Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India.*
INCREASE IN PRICE.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.
On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.
On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 56-4, increased to Rs. 64.
For Further particulars please apply to
THE SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO. Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WHY NOT GET RID
OF THAT
OLD PIANO
Which has seen its best days and is now rather a source of annoyance than of pleasure?

S. ROSE & CO.,
GIVE THE BEST VALUE
for such an instrument, in exchange for a Good Piano which will satisfy your artistic requirements, and win. your approval for absolute reliability.

S. ROSE & Co, have the best selection of Pianos in India, and supply on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy Payment System,

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & Co.

JUST RECEIVED a very large consignment of JEWELLERY to sell off, at Manufacturer's account, such as BROOCHES, NECKLETS, MUFF-CHAINS, CHARMS, PENDANTS SCARF PINS, Silver and Electroplated ware of Latest fashion and Designs, suitable for XMAS PRESENTS.
PRICES EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP
well worth a visit.

P. MEHTA & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
69, MEDOWS ST, FORT, BOMBAY,

SCOTTISH MISSION INDUSTRIES COMPANY, LD.
EAST STREET, POONA.
Stationers, Printers, Bookbinders.
SPECIALITIES:—
"THISTLE" & "EMPIRE" NOTE, LETTER, & FOOLSCAP PAPERS.
Full Range of Samples, with prices on application.
Carriage paid on orders of Rs. 10 and upwards to Bombay.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will HOLD a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1907, at 10 p. m.

All Naval and Military Officers and Gentlemen, European and Native, who attended the Levee, or were entitled and unavoidably prevented, are entitled, together with the Ladies of their Families, to attend the Reception.

(For further particulars, see Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, Part I dated 20th December, 1906.)

F. LEE, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. The Governor.
2nd January, 1907.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°.° All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1907.

MAORI AND INDIAN.

LORD CURZON once made a serious endeavour to revolutionize official reports in India, but only with partial success. The result was in many cases merely to curtail documents—often at the sacrifice of efficiency—and to render them in some cases next to valueless. The defect was that he had no model to set before officialdom. Had he gone to New Zealand he might have obtained specimens of ideal reports—reports in which dry facts and figures and information of all sorts is served up in palatable form. The New Zealand Official Year-Book is such a volume. It is published in portable form and may be placed on the library bookshelf convenient for ready reference by parties interested in the growth and development of the Colony. Our own administration reports and our statistical abstracts are unwieldy and almost invariably uninteresting tomes, whose pages are only opened to be closed again. Those of the New Zealand Government are eminently readable and will interest the man in the street as much as the statistician or the student of Nations and Governments. The work which calls forth these observations is the Official Year Book, to which we have already referred and is circulated not only in the Colony with which it deals but in countries whence it may attract settlers and capital for the development of its remarkable resources. Briefly it describes the islands comprising New Zealand, its natural features and its resources, its history and its attractions and incidentally treats of the Maoris, the natives of the country who, though of a very low type of humanity, have on more than one occasion given a very good account of themselves. Whence they sprang and how they came to inhabit New Zealand are matters of tradition only, for ever so much has been lost in the obscurity enveloping the history of a people without letters. Nor is there anything on record respecting the origin of the Maori people themselves beyond the general tradition of the Polynesian race, which seems to show a series of successive migrations from West to East, probably by way of Malaysia to the Pacific. Little more can now be gathered from their traditions than that they were immigrants and that they probably found inhabitants on the east coast of the north island belonging to the same race as themselves—the descendants of a prior migration, whose history is lost. It is calculated however that about twenty-one generations have passed since the migration—roughly about five hundred and twenty-five years.

The Maoris have a voice in the government of the Colony. Of a total native population of 43,143 persons, according to the census of 1901, 16,045 availed themselves of their prerogative and voted at the General Election of December 1901, an increase of 1,774 on the number who voted at the 1902 Election. In 1895, the Maori voters numbered 11,269 or 1,739 fewer than in 1896. As the native population increased but slightly between 1891 and 1901, it is evident the Maoris are taking an increased interest as to their representation in Parliament than formerly, or else that there is now more convenience for attending to vote, if not better knowledge of political affairs. They are protected from pauperising themselves, by the provisions of a Maori Lands Administration Act which prohibits their indiscriminate alienation of their land either to the Crown or private purchasers. They are a peculiar and a punctilious people, adhering rigidly to old-time customs, social and otherwise. Maori sociology, exclaimed a recent student of the people, is a subject upon which one might write to an indefinite extent and yet relate only such matter as is foreign to our ideas. We learn however that in most matters, the communism of the Maoris made itself felt, marriage-customs being no exception to the rule. In pre-European times the parents of the couple had but little say in the matter. Tribal opinion swayed the affair, or the family group decided as to whether the proposed marriage were desirable or otherwise. The arrangements for a marriage were made by the elders of the young couple, the parents having often no more to say in the affair than others, and sometimes indeed much less. Family life and habits, as we know them, were unknown, for the circle was enlarged so as to include all nearly related people, perhaps the descendants of a common ancestor of three to five or six generations back. This was the Maori family which managed its affairs in the communistic manner referred to—a consanguineous sub-class—and no doubt as regards the reproduction of a physically fine race, their methods of arranging marriages were of the best. The Maori tribe is divided into sub-tribes and these latter, when large, are sub-divided again into family groups. The tribes and sub-tribes were practically endogamous among the Tuhoe people. Not but what the sub-tribes did intermarry to a certain extent, but the general desire and custom was to marry within the sub-tribe. This is accounted for by the lack of cohesion among the divisions of a tribe, except when a common interest, as was against an extra-tribal foe, induced them to lay aside for a while their petty ill-feelings and jealousies.

Mr. Elsdon Best, in a treatise on the Marriage Customs of the Maoris, included in the Year-Book tells us he finds no trace of polyandry among the New Zealand natives. Their historical traditions contain no reference to such a custom. They have evidently been monandrous for many centuries. Generally speaking the Maori people were also monogamous, although polygamy was sometimes practised, but only by chiefs, not by common people. It was evidently a privilege of rank. Polygamy still obtains among the natives at Ruatahuna, but only to the extent of three cases. Consanguineous polygamy was not rare. A good number of cases are recorded wherein a man married two sisters. Marrying a deceased wife's sister was also allowed. The first, or head-wife, was not exempt from labour, nor did her children necessarily take precedence of those of the other wives. The children of all the wives had shares in the father's property allotted to them. It is interesting to find that in some respects the Maoris of former days had customs resembling those of the people of this country. The system of betrothal, though now abandoned, was formerly not uncommon. Children of tender years were so betrothed by their elders, sometimes for political reasons, to advance the welfare of the clan or tribe. It would be arranged, says Mr. Best, that the young people should be married when they arrived at a proper age. It would be an offence for any one to disregard such betrothal. The word was "Those on whom a taumon (betrothal) has been placed—do not interfere with them." Should a common person interfere with a betrothed girl he would probably be slain. It is thought probable that the custom of betrothal was practised only by the chieftain class and not among the common people, for there was but little ceremony or ritual pertaining to birth, marriage or death among the common people. Still the events were of great importance and the excuse for feasting and junketting as among eastern races. And they were not devoid of sentiment. Where the feelings of the swain were not reciprocated he would get a bird, recite a charm over it and then send it forth with a message of love to the fair, or would wait until the wind blew in the direction of the loved one's dwelling, when he would take a feather in his hand, repeat a charm, then toss it in the air and call upon the breeze to bear his love to her. Civilised or barbarian, there is little difference between the two in an affair of the heart.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO. FORTUNATELY the attack on the French Ministry for its attitude towards Morocco was negatived by a large majority of the Chamber. From time to time unsatisfactory news comes through, unsatisfactory both in that it is frequently contradictory and always points to a continuance of the *laissez faire* policy which has allowed Raisuli to obtain his power. It seemed more hopeful when Reuter informed us that El Guebbas had reached Tangier. With the troops was a letter deposing Raisuli from the Governorship of the Tangier districts and describing him as a liar and corrupt imposter. Guebbas' army consisted at first of only three thousand men, clothed, so it appeared later, in rags and, we may therefore judge, badly fitted for the task before them. Reinforcements have now arrived and we fail to see why the attack on the proscribed rebel should be delayed. The Sultan has officially recognised Raisuli's conduct as calculated to cause trouble with the Powers and he can hardly contemplate a hostile demonstration of England, France and Spain in combination, with equanimity. Yet any weakening on the part of the Sultan must provoke the strongest protests from these three, and neglect of this may cause the Powers to take matters into their own hands. Raisuli, early in December, informed the Moorish officials that, after conferring with the mountain tribes he is prepared to march upon Tangier at the head of fifteen thousand armed Moors and to drive into the sea and massacre every Christian in the place. A few days later in all the country markets criers announced an approaching Christian invasion and called upon the people to be prepared for a holy war, adding that Raisuli would supply the money, arms and ammunition. Since then he has informed the *Times* that if the Sultan's troops did not place themselves under him on their arrival he would attack them. Day by day the fanaticism of the hill tribes is increasing and the precipitation of a holy war seems imminent. How the Sultan will act in such a case it is impossible to forecast, but any wavering on his part will bring about extreme measures. A futile attack by Guebbas will not be accepted as a sufficient satisfaction by the Powers. Raisuli has been officially proclaimed a rebel and only the strictest acceptation of the term can be allowed. The whole of the future seems to depend upon the success of Guebbas' force. Should he fail an immediate attack upon Tangier may be expected and this will call for equally speedy international action.

THE RUSSIAN WHEAT SCANDALS. A recommendation for the prosecution of M. Gourko, the ex-Russian Assistant Minister of the Interior, seems to be the only possible way of dealing with one of the gravest scandals which has ever been reported. The details of the affair were that the Department of the Ministry of the Interior gave a contract to a firm named Lidwall to supply 10,000,000 poods of corn during October, November and December for the famine stricken areas. As the firm delayed the delivery M. Stolypin called a Council of Ministers and stated that up to November 19 Lidwall had only delivered five hundred waggon loads although the firm had received £80,000 in advance. The intention was to prevent famine as far as possible in order to ward off possible disturbances, but private letters show that, at the time of the enquiry, famine had already overtaken several of the Volga Governments. In the Government of Samara, the resources of the Red Cross Society were quite inadequate and whole families were literally breadless and in terrible distress. One account describes Lidwall as the proprietor of gambling houses whilst another describes him as a dealer in a manufacturer of toilet requisites. All parties united in condemning M. Gourko and the *Novoe Vremya*, the semi-official organ, even went so far as openly to impugn the motives of the Minister. At the same time, to add fuel to the fire came news that in some districts the distress was so terrible that the starving inhabitants at Kazan were selling their daughters for £10 in order to feed their families. Nothing more heartless, to use the mildest expression, can be imagined than M. Gourko's behaviour all through and his subsequent arrogant refusal to give an explanation to anyone other than the Tsar himself. Fortunately, the Tsar refused to accept anything but an official enquiry. The result, a recommendation that the offender be prosecuted, should do much to restore confidence in the minds of those who have come to believe in the stories of agitators that the famine was deliberately allowed to exist by the Government.

NEW POWER GENERATION. AN experiment which merits consideration in Bombay is recorded by the *Iron Age*. It is being carried out at South Thomaston, Maine, and consists of hydraulic compression of air by tidal power. A model has been in use for some months and it is intended to establish a plant to develop two thousand horse power. The system of compressing air by falling water is not new and it is found in many places in America and Canada, but the harnessing of tidal currents is a new feature which makes for greater reliability. The tidal system removes one great objection which exists in streams—there will be no necessity of shutting down because of low water in the river. The plant will work on a minimum fall, or difference in level, of one foot. There is, of course, one hour in every twelve that the plant is inoperative, but as the air storage will run the plant twenty-four hours without the generation of additional air the loss from the period of idleness is overcome. The South Thomaston plant is the first of the kind to be worked by salt water, and the system may win an important place in power development. Certainly its operation should be closely watched, for with the enormous amount of energy which is represented by tidal flow through the entrances of the creeks north of the harbour, there should be little difficulty in securing a supply of power which should satisfy nearly all Bombay's requirements.

AMEND OR END? Lord Rosebery, the other evening at Edinburgh, sounded the war-note against the Upper House—"All for the good of the country." We may have more of the subject after the recess. Meantime it is instructive to read the indictment of the Peers by one of their own number. Lord Rosebery declares that the House of Lords has not yet thought fit to examine its own constitution in order to strengthen itself. He would not do without a Second Chamber, no more would any other thinking man, but added his lordship, "When the cry was 'amend or end,' my option has always been amend, and I have never taken the other horn of the dilemma of ending an institution without seeing what is to replace it, more especially as I never knew by what constitutional means it was to be ended. But why is it that the country would prefer a continuance of the House of Lords, even in an unreformed condition, to the prospect of a single Chamber? I think the answer is simple. What the country requires—and what is more especially required by commerce—is that legislation should be wise, deliberate, and well-considered." It will elect the amending, not the ending, of the Second Chamber and that is practicable; the latter is not.

H. M. S. "PERSEUS," under the Command of Captain R. Christian, sailed on Thursday from Calcutta.

SIR CHARLES and Lady Rivaz are just starting for Agra. They return on January 7th.

THE Austrian Lloyd's "s. s. Trieste, from Bombay," arrived at Aden on the morning of the 4th instant.

RAWALPINDI and Lahore are likely to be seriously inconvenienced by the departure of a large proportion of *gharris* for Agra for the Amir's concentration.

Mr. E. P. Fisher will be appointed Conservator of Forests in the Punjab in succession to Mr. Chester who will shortly proceed on long leave preparatory to retirement.

OWING to difficulties experienced in the construction of the bridge over the Netravatti River, the opening of the Mangalore extension of the Madras Railway has been postponed. The line is not expected to be completed before the end of March.

THE work of repairing the breaches on the North-East line of the Madras Railway is being rapidly pushed forward, and the latest information shows that the Engineering Department is making satisfactory progress and has already got through more than half its work at the biggest breach. The line is expected to be in working order in a few days.

DR. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, the President of the Union Theological Seminary of New York City, who is at present in India, delivering the series of Barrows Haskell lectures commences his programme this evening at the Wilson College Hall, when the subject will be "Elements of Sublimity in the Oriental Consciousness." The Hon. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie will occupy the chair. To-morrow, Dr. Hall will preach at the United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road, and the remainder of his lectures will follow next week each evening except on Thursday.

THE revenue secured by the Hutty (Nizam's) Gold Mines during the year ended the 30th September was only some £ 700 less than for the preceding period, but owing to an increase in expenditure the net profit figures at £ 9,800, as against £ 11,300. When looked into closely, says the *Financial Times*, the result of the past year are even less favourable than would appear at first sight. During 1905-06 some £52,000 was obtained from the treatment of 25,000 tons of ore and 23,000 of tailings, whereas in the previous year 83,700 tons of ore alone gave a yield valued at £ 50,700; tailings treatment was not commenced until July, and the yield from that source during the 1905 period represented a value of £ 1,000 only. Hence there has been a distinct decline in the value of the material dealt with. As regards developments, the Mine Manager states that the quartz opened up during the year has varied very much in value, but the deeper levels tend to show an improvement.

MR. A. G. Haigh, the well known animal painter who is now in Calcutta, has just completed some beautiful portraits of various equine celebrities in Calcutta, amongst them *Dilerjung* and *William Rufus*, the winners of the two last Army Cups, and of *Signorina*. Mr. Haigh has also a commission to paint *Fitzgrafton*, the winner of the Viceroy's Cup.

THE editor of the *Star of East Africa*, a new paper, published at Nairobi (B. E. A.), announces that he will be "pleased to see all and sundry who care to call provided they have anything of interest to impart and on any day of the week barring Thursday and Friday, on which days he is not at home to visitors. On matters of vital importance he can, however, be seen at any time—day or night."

A GOLD Coast native paper complains that a grand ball given in Chief Essell Kodwo's palaver hall was the most unsatisfactory ball ever given in Tarkwa. "The management of the whole affair was bad, the hall also being too narrow. Owing to the failure of this, a second ball was to have come on on the 23rd instant, which, for trouble caused by the Chief's clerk, ended in smoke."

AFTER giving Lord Wenlock credit for reserving the Downs at Ootacamund, the correspondent of a contemporary remarks:—"Of course there are numerous sheltered forests in the folds of the hills, but these are of small extent, and, though they sometimes harbour game, the latter beat a retreat when the noise and the hubbub created by the hounds are of weekly occurrence, and so do not seriously incommode the hunters or spoil the scent of the hounds." The "scent of the hounds" is surely a new item in the difficulties of an M. F. H.!

THE void which his Honour Sir John Hewett will leave in Calcutta Society will be very hard to fill, says the *Indian Planters' Gazette*. "He is in an especial sense, all we understand by the terms, a 'sportsman and gentleman,' and above and beyond all a skilful, tactful, and successful administrator. Perhaps our readers will say that the one is the concomitant of the other. Sir John Hewett is a very hard man to succeed, and we rather pity the plight of Mr. Finlay, who rightly or wrongly comes to us with a reputation for rigid officialism. We trust he will belie it, for, to use a nervous colloquialism, it 'will not wash' among the merchants of Calcutta with whom he will have so much to do."

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MEN AND EVENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE THEATRES ROYAL, WESTMINSTER.

BY
HENRY W. LUCY.
("*Toby, M. P.*," *of* "*Punch.*")

THOUGH the Palace at Westminster is not licensed for theatrical performances, it is upon occasion a successful rival of other houses that are. The House of Commons has its stage upon which strut the most famous actors of the age. It has its stars of varying degree. Its supers exceed in number even those that used to crowd the stage of the Lyceum in the palmy days of Henry Irving. It has its curtain that rises punctually at ten minutes to three and, with rarely ordered exceptions, falls with happier regularity at eleven o'clock. Contrary to the wholesome commercial principle of other theatres, admission of the public is gained through the agency of orders. The galleries over the clock are all "paper"—a circumstance that would make the average manager sick at heart. The historic stage has been trodden by a galaxy of commanding genius that have in turn filled the world in amazement. Amid names starred on the bill through more than a century are those of Pitt, Fox, Canning Peel, Palmerston, Disraeli, Bright, Gladstone.

A POPULAR HOUSE.

Of the two Houses, jointly running but under distinct management, the Commons is naturally the more popular. But when with due preparation the Lords stage a big piece they need not fear the rivalry of their neighbour. For scenic effect the House of Lords with its gilt and colour is the better surrounding. The House of Commons, as befits its mission and its history, is studiously plain. Utility has in no respect been sacrificed for ornamentation. Stern enactment of this principle creates a radical distinction between the two Chambers. In the Commons any man may be heard without raising his voice above conversational pitch. Out of a full muster of Peers there are not a score whose speech is throughout audible to strained attention.

The difference is due to a fact of which few members are aware, and still fewer strangers seated in the gallery suspect. When the new House of Commons was opened for business members found themselves seated in a vaulted Chamber of perfect proportion, singular beauty. A drawback to perfect content was that they could not hear speeches addressed to the Chair. The voice of the orator, floating upwards, rumbled itself out amid the elaborately carved beams and fretted woodwork of the ceiling. It was magnificent, but it wasn't business. Various experiments for remedying the defect were tried. None proved effective. At length, in despair, it was resolved to sacrifice to the ceiling. There was flung across it the glass casing which, like the chest of drawers of the impecunious poet, serves a double debt to pay. By lowering the height of the Chamber it not only makes the acoustical properties perfect, but by the installation of gas burners it illumines the Chamber and assists in carrying out the ventilation.

THE SEPULCHRE OF SPEECH.

To-day the House of Commons is, among all the legislative chambers of the world, the one most perfectly adapted for the business of making speeches. The House of Lords remains one of the worst. It has retained its original roof with its carved supports. But it is a sepulchre of speech.

IN THE GALLERY.

On big nights, such as are appointed for discussion of a crucial foreign question or a stage of a controversial measure like Home Rule Bill or the Education Bill, the House of Lords presents a brilliant spectacle. It has the advantage over its humbler companion of the visible presence of ladies. In the Commons lady visitors are shut in behind an iron grille, as if they were the wives of Mohammedans. In the Lords Peeresses and their daughters garland the long galleries that flank the Chamber. On nights of exceptional interest they clamber into the tier retted gallery over the Throne. The comparatively spacious galleries alloted to strangers are thronged by visitors who, if they cannot hear, can see. Members of the House of Commons fill the pens allotted to them over the Bar. In the Diplomatic Gallery glitter the Orders of Foreign Ministers. The railed space before the Throne, level with the stage, is peopled by Privy Councillors, generally including the principal Ministers and ex-Ministers from the other House.

The debate usually rises to the height of the occasion. In the Commons all members have equal claim to catch the Speaker's eye. The Chair, impartial, varies its favour of selection sometimes with the effect of breaking the immense interest of debate by the sequence of a bore. In big debate in the Lords the individuality and succession of contributors is settled after long consideration and conference. Acting in his dual capacity as speaker of the House of Lords, the LordChancellor does not possess the privilege of his colleague in the other House of calling upon members to follow in debate. On ordinary occasions noble Lords rise when the spirit moves them. If two are on their legs together and neither will give way, motion is made that Lord So and-So be heard. If objection be taken the House divides, just as if the matter at issue were the second reading of an important Bill.

AN UNREHEARSED SCENE.

Whilst from a spectacular point of view and with regard to the plane of oratory the play in the House of Lords is, some half-dozen times in the life of a Parliament, more moving than a performance on the stage of the House of Commons, for human intensity and dramatic effect following on unexpected turns the latter takes and maintains predominance. I remember as if it were yesterday a scene sprung upon a crowded House during the height of what was known as the "jingo fever." Early in the session of 1878, Russia being at war with Turkey, the British Government, Lord Beaconsfield at its head, replied to a menacing move of the Russian Army in the direction of Constantinople by sending a fleet to the Dardanelles. This was quickly followed by submission to the House of Commons of a Vote of Credit. Mr. Forster, on behalf of the Opposition, moved an amendment challenging what they regarded as unnecessarily aggressive policy on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers. On the second night of the debate rumour reached London of receipt of an important message from Mr. Layard, then British Minister at Constantinople. Round the crowded benches went buzz of whisper, "The Russians have occupied Constantinople!"

Before the House went into Committee of Ways and Means with intent to resume debate on the Vote of Credit, Lord Hartington, Leader of the Opposition, asked Sir Stafford Northcote whether there was any truth in the report? Amid breathless silence the Chancellor of the Exchequer read from a sheet of paper the statement that Mr. Layard telegraphed that the Russians were pushing on to Constantinople, compelling the Turks to evacuate important positions on the line of defence. And this in spite of the fact that five days earlier an armistice had been declared pending settlement of the terms of peace.

THE SILENCE OF SUSPENSE.

Everyone felt that this meant war. Forster asked leave to withdraw his amendment. Conversation followed on the method of procedure. A letter arrived from behind the Speaker's Chair, and was handed along the Treasury Bench till it reached the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Stafford, closely watched by a deeply moved House, was evidently profoundly perturbed, a state of mind shared by colleagues near him, to whom he showed the paper. Slowly he rose with intimation that he had something of importance to communicate. Again the pall of silence fell over the silent benches, every member leaning forward to catch the coming word. In faltering voice Sir Stafford announced that he had just received from Lord Derby a message addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian Minister in London declaring that there was not a word of truth in the report of the advance on Constantinople. The tension thus suddenly removed, the war cloud lifted. Ministerialist and Opposition going at it again, hammer-and-tongs, over the proposed Vote of Credit.

In succeeding articles I proposed to recall other scenes in the Drama at Westminster with some personal memoranda about the principal players.

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ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

FATE OF THE EDUCATION BILL.

Liberals and Empire.

THE ROYAL SCOTS AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 21.

FATE OF THE EDUCATION BILL.

AFTER much negotiating between selected representatives of the Government and the Opposition, the attempts to arrange a compromise on the Education Bill came to naught and the principal measure of the first service of the great Radical Government is dead. Up to the last moment it looked to outsiders as if an agreement would be effected and to those in the inner circle the prospects of peace seemed, I am told, most hopeful. The whole blame of the breakdown of the negotiations is put upon the shoulders of Mr. Balfour by those who are well informed but not by certain newspapers who seek to make the Archbishop and the peers jointly responsible for the fiasco. What Mr. Balfour's reasons are we do not know; like other strategists he does not take the world into his confidence; but it is conjectured in some quarters that his object is to face the Government to go to the country on the Education question which at present they show no signs of doing. Both sides profess to be overwhelmingly sorry at the result, but the sorrow in neither case is altogether genuine. The Church party, especially the followers of Lord Halifax, dislike the Bill, even as amended by the peers, and Mr. Perks, the best representative of the Nonconformists, has never ceased to tell us how mightily little he thought of it even as it was originally proposed. Mr. Birrell's professions of regret are obviously sincere, but the rank and file of the Liberal party are, I have no doubt, inwardly rejoicing at the turn of events which has rescued the Ministerialists and almost made Mr. Keir-Hardie fall on the neck of C.-B. Whatever else may be the outcome there can be little doubt that the fate of the Education Bill will cause a considerable accession to that portion of the community who are in favour of a purely secular system of education and who even in point of numbers are, I believe, much more numerous than either the Denominationalists or Undenominationalists will admit. The display of sectarian bitterness that we are now witnessing is a very edifying thing to behold within four days of Christmas!

LIBERALS AND THE EMPIRE.

"Imperialism as a political cry," said an expert electioneer to Lord Milner recently "is as dead as Queen Anne." Substituting for the word "cry" another syllable "creed," the statement must be regarded somewhat too sweetening though it is undoubtedly the fact that Imperalism is not so much in evidence as it was before the General Election. However, it is not dead and speeches such as those made by Lord Milner at Manchester and Wolverhampton this week will lead to keep it alive. Imperialists, whether Tariff reformers or Free Traders, will wish well to the new Liberal Colonial Club whose President is Lord Durham whose interest in the colonies is not only hereditary but personal and one of honor and whose Secretary is Mr. E. T. Cooke, a colleage of Lord Milner in the latter's journalistic days. The Club has been formed for the study and discussion of Colonial questions. Lord Milner says he does not belong to any party and agrees some things Liberals advocate. He would not after his frank avowal of his fiscal faith at Manchester and Wolverhampton be eligible for membership of the Liberal Colonial Club, even if there were no other obstacles. "The Club," says a circular before me "will consist of Liberal Free Traders . . . who believe that a sympathetic and well-informed attitude in approaching Colonial affairs is an object of great importance to the Liberal party, to the nation and to the Empire. Various organisations exist on a "Tariff Reform" basis and within the Unionist party for associating British politicians with Colonial questions. There is no corresponding agency on a Free Trade basis and within the Liberal party. The Liberal Colonial Club will endeavour to supply the gap, and form a nucleus for concerted action and counsel to which Liberals may rally.

"Between the self-governing Colonies and the Liberal party at home there should" the Circular goes on to state, "be a strong bond of sympathy. The Colonies have been called 'the political laboratories of the British Empire,' and the study of these experiments in Progressive Social Legislation will be a special feature of the work of the club. Attention will also be given to matters which, while primarily of home interest, are important to the well-being of the Imperial commonwealth."

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR ORANGIA.

The Constitution for the Orange River Colony was announced by Lord Elgin in the Lords and by Mr. Winston Churchill in the Commons on December 17. In its main lines it follows the Transvaal Constitution and, like it, contains no provision whatever for the political representation, either of African natives or of British Indian residents, and the latter point called forth a grave warning from Lord Ampthill. No other question, he pointed out, was fraught to such dangerous possibilities as the unfair treatment of British Asiatic subjects in British Club. He besought the Imperial Government to be zealous and determined in perserving its rights and powers to soften and remove Indian disabilities under the new regimes.

Sir Charles Dilke, in the Commons, went much further and in a fiery speech, declared that for the present time in British history we were establishing a colour bar in the Empire by the action of the Imperial Government. He dwelt on the privileges enjoyed by the Maoris in New Zealand, the Red Indians in Canada, and the Kaffirs in Cape Colony and said that our prestige in India must suffer if there were no protection and no similar privileges for British Indians in South Africa. The sentiment in those two Colonies concerned, however, is undoubtedly hostile to the idea and the enfranchisement of any but Europeans.

It was a curious point that Sir Charles in the same speech declaimed against the unnecessary harshness and the treatment of the Ethiopian movement in Natal. Not a week ago official papers were published in which Sir Henry McCallum, Governor of Natal, expressed his absolute conviction that Ethiopanism is a dangerous political conspiracy, inculcating, under the guise of religion, the idea of establishing black supremacy throughout South Africa.

For the rest the Boers have received the announcement of the Orangia Constitution with satisfaction and the British Colonist with anxiety. The Orangia Parliament will be in Session by next Autumn, and it is fully possible that we shall then see the whole of British South Africa with the exception of Natal and Rhodesia under the control of Boer Ministries.

Apropos Mr. L. W. Ritch defines the position taken up by the Transvaal British Indians as expressed through the medium of the recently formed association of which he is the energetic secretary, 1. With a view to conciliating Colonial prejudice an acceptance of restriction of immigration into the colony along the lines of the Cape Act which imposes an educational test. This, it is urged, ought in Justice to be further modified to enable *bona fide* British Indian merchants and other residents to import clerks and cooks essential to the conduct of their businesses and households. 2. The right of British Indian subjects to hold lands in the colony and have same registered in their own names. 3. The power and discretion of granting trading licenses to British Indians to be vested in the local governing bodies e. g. Municipal Councils, qualified only by the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. He adds:—From the above I think it must be sufficiently evident that the British Indian community is amenable and agreeable to the imposition of reasonable restrictions upon immigration; does not seek to enter into unrestricted competition with the European traders; and demands only that he shall be assured fixity of tenure, and security for his investment of money and labour."

(Continued on page 6.)

THE MOROCCO TROUBLE

RAISULI RESISTING.

Sultan's Troops Marching Forward.

ZINAT FORTIFIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

Raisuli is fortifying his position at Zinat. A French trader's stores were last night raided in a village six miles from Tangier.

Nearly the whole of Guebbas' Army left Tangier in the direction of Zinat this afternoon.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

New Ambassador to Germany.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Madrid, has been appointed Ambassador at Berlin.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF SCANDALS.

Minister to be Prosecuted.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The Commission of Enquiry has recommended the prosecution of M. Gurko, Russian Assistant Minister of the Interior, in connection with the scandals regarding the Wheat Contracts in the famine-stricken districts.

THE STRANDED "AWA MARU."

Operations Suspended.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The operations on the "Awa Maru" have been suspended until the next spring tides.

TERRORISTS IN RUSSIA.

Another Assassination.

MURDERER COMMITS SUICIDE.

AFFAIRS AT LODZ.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

General Vonderlaunitz was assassinated by six shots from a revolver at the moment of leaving church. The murderer afterwards committed suicide.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The large cotton mills at Lodz continue to be closed. The owners are determined to transfer the factories to the interior unless the workmen submit.

The Terrorists declare they will murder any men resuming work. The military have refused to grant protection to the Banks which threaten to close.

CHINA SOCIETY IN LONDON.

To Encourage Learning of Chinese.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

A China Society has been formed in London to encourage the study of Chinese language, literature and history. A series of lectures are projected by the Chinese Minister who reads a paper at the opening meeting on the 28th instant.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Commercial Treaty to be Maintained.

LONDOE, JANUARY 4.

The *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent says that during M. Motono's absence in Paris a commission has been investigating the exact significance of the term "rivers and inlets" in the Portsmouth Treaty. It is probable that a decision will be reached satisfactory to Russia and Japan.

It is understood Russia is willing to renew the Commercial Treaty of 1895 and grant Japan the privileges of a conference with other nations under the Favoured Nation clause of recent treaties.

PRINCE BULOW'S MANIFESTO.

Severely Criticised.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Prince von Bulow's Electoral Manifesto has been unfavorably criticized by the German press. The Conservatives especially object to being invited to ally themselves with the Radicals and the latter are equally displeased on account of the lecturing tone of the Chancellor who enjoins them to mend their ways and join the Conservatives against the advance of the Socialists.

The only Party pleased is the National Liberals.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

Special Blessing.

AUDIENCE GRANTED TO THE VICEROY.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Telegrams from Rome state that the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have had an audience with the Pope, who eulogised the Irish Catholics and gave a special benediction to the Irish.

NEW PENSION RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 4.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the introduction of a new rate of pension of £432 per annum to Officers of the Indian Army who have completed their 26 years' pension service. The new rate will have effect from the 12th of November, 1906.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN BULGARIA.

A Gilbertian Situation.

STRIKERS FILL THEIR OWN PLACES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

All the railway-men in Bulgaria have gone on strike, delaying the international traffic.

Being Engineer Reservists the strikers will be called out to-day to take their own places.

GERMAN SHIPPING DISPUTE.

Captains Relinquish their Association.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The Officers of the leading German shipping lines who refused to withdraw from the Association of German Mercantile Captains and Officers when asked to do so by their Companies have now generally withdrawn from the Association.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

South Africans Beat France.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The South African Rugby footballers have beaten a team representing France, at Auteuil, by 55 points to six.

THE RECENT ASSAULT ON OFFICERS.

Eleven Villagers Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 4.

Mr. Carmichael, the Collector and District Magistrate at Poona, has framed charges under Sections 147, 323, and 341 against eleven villagers who, about the end of November last, it is alleged, assaulted Lieutenant Ramsay of the East Lancashires and Lieutenant Whyte of the Connaught Rangers at Pimpli near Purandhur.

Lieutenant Ramsay in his evidence before the Court stated that he, with Whyte and Captain Webster, R. A. M. C., were after buck in the direction of Jajuri. After getting 300 yards in front of the herd he found two men sitting behind, a *Koppi*. He called the men's attention to the fact that women were frightening the herd away when one of the men replied insolently and waving his hands above his head got into position to strike witness who then took hold of the man's hands and asked him to speak respectfully. At this request the villager jumped off a haystack, and at the witness's threats a cry was raised by this man which soon drew a big crowd of other villagers. An attempt was made to explain matters to them, but the crowd grew excited. Witness who was alone at the time was then joined by Whyte who had dropped behind to tie his putties. On both Officers trying to get away from the angry mob the villagers threw stones at them and some rushed up to close with them. They knocked the Officers down with their guns in their hands which were full cocked. The villagers then hammered them with sticks and pelted them with big stones. While they were doing this witness kicked out. He managed to free himself after kicking out, but he found one of the villagers trying to throttle Whyte. He identified this man among the accused. On standing up, one of the villagers struck witness on the face with a nailed shoe and cut his nose open. Whyte was badly bruised about the head, back and chest and his rifle was wrenched from him, but was subsequently returned slightly damaged.

There were about 25 villagers who attacked them and who insisted they should go to Saswad. While they were moving along to Saswad the villagers turned towards their own villages and refused to go further. Another villager, who appeared to be a man of some influence now turned up on the scene and advised the villagers to let the Officers go and to return the rifles which was done on promise that Rs. 2 would be paid.

Lieutenant Whyte added in his evidence that on seeing the gang troublesome he brought his gun to his shoulder and pointed it at them in order to frighten them, but this had no effect. The villagers then closed with them and wrenched witness' gun away. On striking out with his right hand he was lifted off his feet and thrown on his back and one of the villagers knelt on his chest. He struggled to his feet but was again floored, this time face downwards, and while down the villagers struck him with stones, sticks and clods of earth. Witness continued to give corroborative evidence.

Captain Webster and the Chief Constable at Saswad and other witnesses for the prosecution were examined on minor points. The accused in reply to the Court denied having been present or having taken any part in the alleged assault.

The case was adjourned till this afternoon.

[LATER.

The Purandhar assault case on being called on to-day Mr. Sonawala, Barrister, intimated to the Magistrate that as the defence depended upon the question of identification, it would be fair to the accused if they were mixed up with other villagers and the Officers asked to again pick out their assailants. This the Court refused, but the position of the accused in the dock was altered and Lieut. Ramsay was then asked to identify the assailants which he did. Ramsay in cross-examination said he had been in India for three and a half years. He had never before seen the villagers who assaulted him. About 25 were present when the assault occurred, among whom were three women including two girls who ran away. No person interfered on the spot where they were assaulted, by asking the villagers to desist. He did not, as far he was aware, mention to the Commandant at Purandhar or to any of the Police Officials that it would be difficult to identify. On the first occasion when he was asked by the police to identify his assailants from a crowd, he pointed out seven and they were the same as he identified yesterday. He identified them from their general appearance and from their dress. It was not possible for him to make a mistake in regard to one or two men. He was not violently excited when the scuffle occurred nor was he in a perturbed state of mind when the identification took place, so that he could make no mistake as to his assailants. The scuffle lasted for five minutes.

Lieutenant Whyte said that they had no written pass, but got permission from the Commandant of Purandhar to shoot about Pipla. The affray lasted twenty minutes or half an hour. The witness was questioned by the Court on this point at the end of his examination when he explained that from the time they were surrounded by the villagers to the time they were taken to Sasvad it was about half an hour. He thought he told the Commandant it would be difficult to identify the assailants. He identified three men and one woman, but was not certain regarding one man.

The case has been adjourned to the 10th instant for evidence and defence, and will be resumed at Dhond.

THE GANGES BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

Bengal National Chamber Representative.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce have selected Babu Radha Raman Kar as their representative to the Committee appointed to examine the question of the most suitable site for the erection of a bridge across the River Ganges near Calcutta.

THE German East Africa Line Steamer General left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 3rd inst., via Lamu and Mombassa.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

ARRIVAL AT PESHAWAR.

Splendid Reception and Arrangements.

PRESENTATION OF THE "ZIAFAT."

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

PESHAWAR, JANUARY 4.

The Amir's Special from Jamrud arrived at the Peshawar Railway Station to-day punctually at 2-44 p.m. bringing His Highness the Amir, Sir Henry MacMahon, and the Political Staff and Attaches and the principal Afghan Sirdars. Three other Specials arrived in succession, the second bringing the Afghan Officers and Infantry, and the third and fourth, troops and followers in charge of British and Indian Officers. The Afghan Cavalry with their band marched in by road, accompanying the baggage train and followers who were also escorted by the Sowars of the Khyber Rifles. His Highness, on arrival, received a royal salute of thirty-one guns. The Black Watch Highlanders with band and colours formed a Guard of Honour on the platform, and a portion of the Highlanders also with band, pipers and colours lined the route to the Guest House. The 3rd Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry with band and colours under a British Officer were stationed at the Guest House. The order of procession was as follows:—

In the first carriage with royal liveries was the Amir, Sir Harold Deane, Sirdar Mahomed Asif Khan and Mr. H. S. Dobbs of the Foreign Department. In the second carriage were General Sir Edmund Barrow, Sir Henry MacMahon, Mr. A. H. Grant, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and an Aide-de-Camp. The third carriage contained Sirdar Mahomed Yusuf Khan, Sir G. Wilcocks, General Officer Commanding, Mahomed Asif Khan (junior), and Captain Ramsay. In the fourth carriage were two Afghan Sirdars, Mr. G. L. Maffey, representing the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar and Lieutenant the Honourable Malik Umar Hayat Khan, C. I. E. of the 18th Tirwana Lancers. The fifth carriage brought two Sirdars the Assistant Adjutant-General and Mr. Humphreys, Assistant to the Chief Commissioner. Seven more carriages followed with British Officers and Sirdars, Major Lird and Fakir Syed Iftikar-ud-din, the Supervisor of the Entertainment Committee, being in the seventh carriage and the remaining Sirdars in order according to precedence.

The British Agent at Kabul, Malik Khuda Baksh Khan, followed in the tenth carriage.

The railway station was gaily and tastefully decorated with the word "welcome" in English and Persian characters over the exit, with the Amir's flag Imam with three stars over a cross and cannon on the blackground, supporting at either side.

THE GUEST HOUSE.

On arrival at the Guest House the Amir accepted refreshment of his favourite Kashmir tea and fruit. The Guest House has been splendidly re-furnished at great cost for the Amir's visit. Magnificent English brocaded furniture and curtains obtained locally through Jamaspjee and Co., was most tastefully arranged. The lavatories are fitted with full length English baths. The Amir's bed is adorned with an exquisite pink satin quilt studded with gems of Delhi workmanship. The inner and outer quadrangles are lit with thousands of lamps including Kitson 2,000 candle-power lamps.

The Amir seemed a little fatigued with his journey from Landi Kotal, but otherwise seemed very pleased with his surroundings. Shortly after the Amir's arrival Mr. A. H. Grant, Secretary to the Administration of the North-West Frontier Province accompanied by Mr. Maffey representing the Deputy Commissioner, waited upon His Highness and presented the Government of India's *Ziafat* of twenty one thousand rupees which was graciously accepted by the Amir.

The Amir will drive through Peshawar City to attend the usual Friday prayers at the Jumma Masjid and in the afternoon His Highness will witness a Polo Tournament. The latter is to be only an exhibition of the game. Massed bands of two Highland Regiments will probably attend.

The Amir will visit, later on, at "At Home" and will, in the evening, be present at a State Dinner at Government House.

Owing to pressure of present arrangements connected with the despatch of an advance party to Agra His Highness will not be able to attend the Garden Party at Government House on the afternoon of the 5th. Consequently this item of the programme will be omitted.

PESHAWAR, JANUARY 4.

His Highness the Amir accompanied by the Sirdars and Officers early this afternoon drove in State through Peshawar City to attend prayers at the Jumma Masjid. The City was densely crowded every coign of vantage being packed and in each direction from the basement to house tops one saw a veritable sea of heads and shoulders. All types in every variety of dress and color completed a quaint and most picturesque drama. All tribes and clans seemed represented in this city of strange and weird and rough character. The dense crowds seemed good humoured and keenly interested as a roar of voices betokened the Amir's entry at Edwardes Gate. The brown coats with splash of crimson and round black caps of the Amir's infantry, bodyguard's green coats and brown leather cross belts are now getting familiar as every day objects.

The procession was asimple arrangement of the Sirdars and Burra Sahibs in order of rank with the customary out-riders and detachments of infantry and cavalry. Some of the chiefs strazzled preferring to walk some twelve place on carriages as in yesterday's procession had a complement of four Sirdars each in seniority and forty or more other vehicles brought up the rear. His Highness the Amir was in a State carriage with scarlet Afghan liveries and usual cavalry escort. The streets were bright with flags and buntings and gaudy addresses of welcome in Persian characters stretched across many a throughfare. The Amir arrived somewhat late and the return drive occurred rather soon after. Tribute may be paid to the excellent police arrangements and preservation of really good order under difficulties The D. S. P. Major J. H. Close in dealing with such dense crowds evidently from a sound experience had the matters well in hand from the outset.

Later in the afternoon His Highness drove to the recreation ground where some excellent polo was provided. Lieut General commanding, Sir Edmund and Lady Barrow being "At Home" on the ground.

There were six teams the ties being as fellows:—18th Field battery *versus* 53rd Sikhs. 59th Scinde Rifles *versus* 47 Wildes Rifles and 21st Cavalry *versus* a Station team. The best contested tie remarkable for brilliant individual play was that between the 59th Scinde Rifle's and 57th Regiment which resulted in two goals all. Captain Hodson's famous guides played for the 57th, also Captain MacGregor of the Gordon Highlanders, Mr. Sparling, 57th and Mr. Carr of the Goddon's, For 59th team Captain Williams (back) Mr. Murray, Mr. Anderson and Captain Husband played an excellent combined game. The bands, bugles and pipes of the two Highland regiments were in attendance and at the end of the afternoon performed a grand military tattoo. The Gordon's showed to particular advantage both regiments being favourites and the Amir evinced keen interest in the smart and soldierly bearing of the Highlanders. Of the Black Watch, Sergt Love later danced a sword dance for the Amir's entertainment and also danced a Highland reel accompanied by Lance-Sergt. Sutherland and Lance-Corporal Duncanson, also of Black Watch.

The Amir seemed much gratified by the afternoon's entertainment.

To-night the Amir attends a State dinner at Government House. The Amir does not favour the use of motor-cars and instructions have been wired that none are to be engaged for His Majesty's use at Agra or elsewhere.

THE AMIR AND THE VICEROY.

Complimentary Messages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between His Highness the Amir and His Excellency the Viceroy:—

From H. E the Viceroy to H. H. the Amir of Afghanistan.

Telegram, dated 3rd January 1907:—I am glad to hear that your Majesty has crossed the frontier and beg to offer your Majesty a hearty welcome to India. (Signed) Minto.

From H. H. the Amir of Afghanistan to the Viceroy:—

Telegram, dated 3rd January 1907:—Having safely crossed the frontier of the illustrious British Government, I have entered their territory. The Frontier officers carried out their duties in an efficient manner. I express my thanks to your Excellency for your Excellency's congratulation, (Signed) Siraj-ul Millat-Wyedin.

EXTRA A.-D.-C'S FOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

The following Officers have been appointed Extra Aides-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces during the visit of the Amir to Agra:—

Captain Wheatley of the 45th Sikhs, Captain Wicks of the Seaforth Highlanders and Lieutenant Atkinson of the 9th Horse.

A CENTRAL VACCINE INSTITUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 4.

It is understood that the Local Government is considering proposals for the establishment of a Central Vaccine Institute for the Punjab, to supply the whole of the vaccine required.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

The Bank of Bengal declared a dividend for the half-year ended 31st ultimo at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a bonus to share-holders of five rupees per share.

MADRAS, JANUARY 4.

The half yearly report of the Bank of Madras for the period ending 31st ultimo, shows:—The net profit was Rs. 410,098 compared with Rs. 273,000 in the same period last year. The directors have declared dividends at rate of ten per cent. per annum have placed Rs. two lakhs to the reserve fund and carried forward Rs. 143,111 profit during past half year constitutes record in the banks business during Sim period and note since 1897 was profit exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs; made profits represent 6·9 per cent. on the capital and 4·56 per cent on capital and reserve compared with 8·70 and 4·97 for the Bank of engal and 8·19 and 4·26 for the Bank of Bombay.

LAHORE, JANUARY 4.

The net profit of the Alliance Bank of Simla for the past half-year, including the balance brought forward, amounts to Rs. 1,59,300. The usual dividend of 12 per cent is declared and the balance carried forward.

THE NEW DAVAR.

Formal Visit by Bohra Notables.

PRESENTATION OF SHAWLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JANUARY 4.

His Holiness Sayadna Mullaji Saheb of the Bohras, 1st Class Sardar, accompanied by Bhai Saheb and other members of his family and the Diwan and Kothari and two sons of Sheikh Isabhai Motabhai, paid a formal visit of condolence to the new Davar of the Surat Parsis this morning and presented him with a pair of shawls. Sheikh Abdul Kadar Isabhai Motabhai also presented the new Davar with a shawl.

The Parsis have been much pleased with this high mark of honour.

KASHMIR SHOOTING RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 4.

The rules for shooting in Kulnag, Astor and Ladakh will be the same as for last year, *viz*, by priority of application on arrival in Kashmir for the first period, and by priority of application from any place for the second three months.

Applications for the latter can be made at once to the Secretary, Game Preservation Department, Srinagar, Kashmir, and will be registered in the order received.

THE LUCKNOW FIRE.

Municipality Severely Criticised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 4.

Considerable feeling prevails in Lucknow regarding the recent fire. The Municipality is severely criticised; sweeping reforms are demanded and business people who pay the taxes ask for representation on the Municipality the present composition of which is condemned.

BENGAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Gaekwar's Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

The Gaekwar of Baroda with Mr. R. C. Dutt paid a visit to the Bengal Technical Institute yesterday and was shown over the schools.

It is stated that a further sum of two lakhs of rupees will be necessary to equip the Institute with machinery and appliances even on a very moderate scale.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 1.

THE PORT TRUST AND IMPORTERS.

The *Sind Gazette* for the 21st ultimo, published the following reflections on what has appeared in your columns with regard to the policy of the Port Trust towards importers generally, and towards the members of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce in particular. The lettering is inserted for the reader's convenience in considering the reply that follows:—

The failure of a number of firms at Amritsar considered in connection with the demand which has lately come from the Punjab for the provision of godown accommodation by the Karachi Port Trust raises a rather interesting question, and that is whether the provision of trade "facilities" on very easy terms is really a good thing for the trade of the country, and whether it does not encourage over-trading on the part of persons who are insufficiently provided with capital, with the result that if one firm goes half a dozen go also. (A) In connection with the two additional failures that occurred at Amritsar in the second week of this month a correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* that certain influential people were inducing traders to accept *hundis* and to keep up the credit system as far as possible to prevent all commercial transactions coming to a standstill, and in order not to press for payment for past transactions, the periods of overdue drafts were being extended. It is believed that the majority of those who have failed had started business with little or no capital of their own, but had purchased goods and raised funds on *hundis*, and in their turn sold goods on credit to others. In this way a good deal of trade was carried on with interchange of credits. Hence when one failed to honour the *hundi* of the other, the latter having no substance or capital of his own failed to fulfil his obligations. This accounts for the large number of failures. Credit facilities in the Amritsar market had reached such a proportion that these failures were not quite unexpected." A credit system which produces these results is not beyond the reach of criticism. In a letter to the *Bombay Gazette* which has been widely quoted, a correspondent said, in connection with the Karachi Port Trust's refusal to give more than seven days accommodation free of charge that "For reasons connected with finance." (B) The Delhi and Amritsar piece-goods importers find the Port Trust methods a constant source of irritation and loss." This may be so, but it is probably because these firms are working with insufficient capital. We know of at least one large Amritsar firm with plenty of capital whose documents are always received in good time and whose goods can hence always be cleared easily within the very fair margin of time allowed by the Port Trust. No doubt it is to the interest of the Port to give all facilities possible to traders but the question may be also considered in its wider aspect of the benefit to trade generally in the light of the Amritsar failures; the unlimited provision of facilities is not an unmixed blessing. The above referred to correspondent's criticism, by the way strikes the reader in parts as somewhat comic. (C) It speaks of the exposure to damp and rain of "such delicate and perishable goods as bales of gunnies, silk and cotton goods and bags of sugar." We never knew before that gunnies were particularly "delicate and perishable," or that silk was ever packed except in tinlined cases. For sugar very special provision is always made by the Trust, the bags being kept on raised platforms and covered with tarpaulins if bad weather threatens. The danger from rain is so small in Karachi that, for the greater part of the year, it may be neglected with impunity. Finally the correspondent says "What is wanted is to establish at law against the Port Trust its liability for any damage arising from damp occuring to any goods in its keeping between the time of their landing and clearing." It will be remembered that an action was brought against the Trust for damage, after the cyclone of 1902, which was given in the Trust's favour. (D) The godown question is, however, receiving the attention of the Port Trust sub-Committee. The accommodation will be provided in due course, but very rightly not at present rates. (E) There is not the slightest reason for supposing one wondr us trade facilities given by the Karachi Port Trust are at all likely to stimulate over-trading! The attempt to defend the Port Trust by the insinuation that its rates and rules are especially designed to prevent over-trading and consequent bankruptcies is indeed a view of the case that will be new to the Trustees themselves, and Gilbertian to the Punjab Chamber of Commerce. The account of the methods of trading that led to the Amritsar failures is not unfair, if hardly comprehensive of the whole situation. For those methods and that situation the Karachi Port Trust is entirely non-responsible.

The hiatus left in the quotation referred to the *clearing work* and it is most unfair, for the purposes of making this laborious innuendo against members of the Punjab Chamber, to omit the reference to clearing work. In nine cases out of ten delays (and demurrage) are the result of hitches in the clearing work and not the result of want of money or credit. It may be as well to remind the *Sind Gazette* of a few of the circumstances in which the clearing work has been delayed during 1906; (1) general average payments (s. s. "Trafalgar"), (2) particular average surveys; (3) closing of Railway receiving office for two and three days at a time; (4) shortage of goods; (5) damage of goods; (6) sorting of goods (particularly sugar); (7) identity of goods; (8) value of goods for purposes of duty; (9) mis-delivery of goods; (10) refunds of duty overpaid. In (1) and (6) certainly the Port Trust gave some extensions of the free-days, but as special cases only. In all these cases, where the owner or consignee of the goods is hundreds of miles away, even with the telegraph at work, it is evident that seven free days is little enough. In this connection too it may be said that the values put upon goods by the customs were at one time during the year so unreasonably high that firms took to demanding cheques for the amount of the valuation. If seven free days, against the ten days allowed for shortage and chafage claims by the steamship companies, are all the Port Trust can afford to give, at least let the demurrage charges be lower than the full rates for seven more days.

Comic or not it is a fact that gunnies are both delicate and perishable. Delicate, because easily stained by moisture, not necessarily rain, but even by dew; perishable, because when so stained their value is decreased by 12½ to 25 per cent. Not all silk arrives in tinlined cases, but even if it did it is not dealing "as would a prudent man with his own property," to store such goods in the open air.

And thus covers the difference between the cyclone cases, where the damage was due to an unforsee-able and not-to-be-guarded against "Act of God" (to use the Technical l w term), and these cases where damage has been due simply to the Port Trust, as bailee, dealing with goods as no prudent man would will his own. Does the *Sind Gazette* deny that sugar has been stored on the Bunder during the past year? It is a fact that better accommodation for sugar is now provided.

If the Port Trust's accommodation is as excellant, salutary and sufficient as the *Sind Gazette* would make out, what need of increasing it? But if there is indeed the need of more ample accommodation, and if a Sub-Committee is giving its attention to the godown question, why not ameliorate the situation by renting the Eduljee Dinshaw godowns which are only the width of the Bunder Road from the Mansfield Import Yard? Why? Because the Port Trust wishes to show a profit in *all* departments, and by meeting the import situation it would stand to decrease its import profits by a couple of thousand rupees a year! What a noble broad-minded view to be taken by an important public body holding the monopoly of the only port in North-West India!

Years ago the present Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, then a young man and unheeded, pointed out that the present import accommodation could not be expanded except by being removed and reconstructed. The removal and reconstruction, the necessary expansion in fact is going to be taken in hand. Lakhs and lakhs will be spent within the next ten years, so you have lots to look forward to, you folk in Delhi and Amritsar, if you will kindly not abuse the great facilities we grant you and go bankrupt in the meantime. But it must be understood that in the meantime we can grant you no concessions. To grant your requests would cost us positively hundreds of rupees and land you in Queer Street.

MORE ROBBERIES BY SOLDIERS.

Two soldiers in the uniform of the South Wales Borderers went into Messrs. Hajee Dossal and Sons' stores on 18th December and asked to be shown some gold watches.

On these being produced, they promptly picked up two each and made for the door, but one of the soldiers was seized by Mr. Abdul Rahman Hajee Dossul. The men thus held flung one watch on the floor, pocketed the other and began to use his fist and stick. He was after some difficulty secured outside the shop when a soldier of the Artillery true to the motto *ubique*, appeared on the scene, and said he would take charge of the delinquent till the police were sent for. He was of course, handed over by the guileless captors, and when the police turned up they were informed that the prisoner had escaped. In the meantime a struggle was going on between Mr. Hajee Haroon and the other soldier; the former managed to obtain possession of one of the watches but the thief escaped with the other one and ran up the road followed by a shop assistant, who was not, however, permitted to go very far in pursuit, for some soldiers who were coming up the road stopped him, so that the offender got away. On Wednesday afternoon the S. W. B. were paraded, but the complainant and the witnesses, including the resourceful gentleman of the Royal Artillery, failed to identify the culprits. This is the fourth case of the kind. The merchants of Elphinstone Street are naturally a bit nervous, particularly at the present season when they have their best goods exposed in their shops, and consider matters have passed a joke. It is not therefore too much to ask that special police arrangements be made on this street. The military police especially should be more to the fore when wanted.

It looks very bad that the thieves should have been assisted to escape, and it is small wonder that the shopkeepers are beginning to hold the king's uniform in horror. Two men, who however protest their innocence, are now in custody on this charge and will shortly be brought before Mr. Sands the City Magistrate.

"INDIAN ENGINEERING."

This paper is great in discovering mares' nests in Karachi. First it discovered that the Municipality subsisted on land-sales, which last year provided about two per cent. of the city's and revenue! Now it has discovered that the Port will be ruined by plans for reclaiming the foreshore which must result in lessening the scour of the tide-waters. The proportions of one harbour waters, however, are not unlike the proportions of a flask of Australian Burgundy. Diminish the with of the neck and possibly you will diminish inappreciably the holding capacity of the flask. The reclamation along the neck of the harbour, of course, will in theory increase, if anything, the scour by confining it within narrower limits. In practice, however, the portion to be reclaimed is so small compared to the whole tidal area of the harbour and its creeks that its elimination from the tidal area will make no more difference than would a bucket of water to the town's water supply. If *Indian Engineering* really wants a Karachi topic of interest it might find out whether the cracks and holes in our very costly breakwater are serious, or whether Manora Fort will really fall into the sea before the Expert from home can arrive to save it. But till Mr. Pat Doyle can get into touch with some Karachi man who knows what he is talking about he would be better advised to give us a rest.

THE ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

The news that Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind, is gazetted to act on the Bombay High Court Bench for Mr. Justice Heaton, on leave, will be received by Karachi Bar and Public with mingled feelings. No better judge has ever sat in our court-house, and, as a pleader has put it, "practising before Mr. Pratt you would never guess that he had not been through the mill himself, never dream that he was only a Civilian who had never held a brief." When the deep-seated and so often justified prejudice that exists in most places against were Civilian Judges is remembered, it may well be said that a higher professional compliment could hardly be paid. "Minorities must suffer," so Karachi is to lose very soon the judicial services of Mr. Pratt, and Karachi has no hope that Mr. Pratt will ever be returned to her service. The best wishes of all, ar and Public alike, follow Mr. Pratt to the sphere where his abilities will find that broader scope and the meed of recognition poor little Sind cannot provide.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, DECEMBER 31.

THE NIZAM.

It is rumoured that His Highness has been pleased to signify his intention of proceeding to Medak in connection with the opening ceremony of the new "Mahboob Nadie" canal early in January, and that arrangements are being made accordingly.

GULBARGA.

Moulvie Yusuf-ud-din Saheb, the officiating Subadar (Commissioner) of the Gulbarga Division, proceeded to Gulbarga and took over charge of his duties on Saturday last from Moulvie Abdul Kader, the retiring officer, who has now returned to Hyderabad. On the same day Nawab Saad Jung, Bahadur, the Sadr Munsiff, took over charge of his duties. He had been officiating as 2nd Judge of the City Civil Court.

THE PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.

The results of the Pleadership Examination have been declared, only one candidate having passed successfully in the 1st grade and four in the 2nd grade.

THE SARF-I-KHAS.

Owing to the distance and the consequent inconvenience to the general public, the judicial administration of the Taluks of Humnabad and Khadka has been entrusted, respectively, to the 3rd Talukdar of Mahgaon, in the Gulbarga District, and the 2nd Talukdar of Deglur, in the Nanded District. The administration of these taluks had been in the hands of the Paigah until they were brought back to the *Sarf-i-Khas* three years ago. As they are more than a hundred miles distant from here and without railway communication, the ryots have been put to much inconvenience and expense for any petty work they had to attend to in the Talukdar's office here. By the way, the settlement work of the Khadka taluk was said to have been completed at the time of the transfer by the *Paigah* of the late Sir Kurshed Jah, Bahadur; but nothing has been heard of it since, in spite of its having been brought under a supposed superior administration. Probably the *Sarf-i-Khas* authorities have ignored it, in order to preserve the chaos which pervades their affairs.

THE JUDICIAL SECRETARIAT.

There is considerable discontent amongst the employes in the Secretariat of the Judicial and Miscellaneous Departments, owing to recurring supersessions by outsiders being brought in whenever vacancies have occurred. It is said that the work has after all to be done by the old hands, the new men being found less competent, even after a fair term of apprenticeship and training. Anyhow, this system of wholesale importation of outsiders cannot but cause irritation and block the advancement and promotion of really deserving hands, about the abilities of some of whom there could not reasonably be any doubt. There is a desire to appeal for justice to high quarters and to ask for an investigation into the practice complained of during the last two years. The hands, in the Secretariat have always borne a good name for efficient work, and it is hoped that the Secretary, who has the power to control the making of appointments, will consider the claims of deserving men in future when vacancies occur.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

Mr. Hyderi, Accountant-General, returned yesterday from Aurangabad, whither he had gone on a tour of inspection.

THE CHITTAPUR FRACAS.

Mr. Futteh Chand, Tahsildar of Chittapur, in the jurisdiction of Nawab Askar Jung, Bahadur, is now at Hyderabad in a precarious condition, and is under medical treatment for the injuries he received in the attack made upon him by some of the ryots of Chittapur, the details of which were reported in a previous letter. It is now said that a petition has been submitted to the Nawab on behalf of the ryots, complaining about the *Zoolum* practised upon them by the said Tahsildar, which is only a repetition of the old story, and will afford the Government an opportunity to investigate the general management of jagheers. Almost all the Jagheerdars reside permanently at Hyderabad, some of whom are not even aware of the exact locality of their own Jagheers; and it is the men whom they appoint and send there to administer their estates who exercise judicial powers within their limits and look after the general well-being of their subject-ryots. The majority of these men are illiterate and ign rant of law or procedure, and consequently the so-called administration of justice can easily be imagined. The reforms introduced by the late Sir Salar Jung, Bahadur, in this matter have stayed where he left them, and it is too late in the day to think of continuing them on the same lines. Before his time, these Jagheerdars were despots within their own jurisdiction, exercising unlimited power over the life and property of their ryots. It was Sir Salar Jung who classified their status and limited their powers and jurisdiction according to that status. But the experience of these three decades shows that there is still a wide gap to be filled up, and the Government would do well to take immediate steps in the direction of reform. It would be quite sufficient for the present if the judicial administration of these areas be transferred *en bloc* from the hands of these Jagheerdars into the hands of the Government officials administering the respective districts. There will, of course be a hue and cry in some quarters regarding infringements of status and so on, but the consideration of the happiness and safety of thousands of ryots should outweigh all such sentimental objections.

INSECT PESTS IN INDIA.

Danger of Importation.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has sent the following letter to the Secretary to Government in the General Department:—

Sir,—The attention of the Chamber has recently been drawn to the danger of the introduction into India of insect pests more particularly through the importation of plants from foreign countries. This danger is ever present, and owing to increased communication and trade with various other portions of the world, and the more rapid transport of merchandise the danger has now become extremely serious. It is reasonable to suppose that if some forms of virulent insect pests obtain a footing here and are allowed to propagate unchecked the damage done to the staple crops of this country will be incalculable.

Government, it appears, have already recognised this danger in connection with the importation of Cotton seed, and have in consequence rightly ordered the fumigation of all such seed at the port of entry. My Committee, however, feel that this precaution only affects one source of infection, and that a still greater danger lurks in the unrestricted importation of a vast variety of foreign plants into India. This Presidency is most concerned in this matter as the greater part of the said importations are made through Bombay. In Europe and America very stringent precautions are now taken and in Australia plants are thoroughly fumigated on both leaving and arriving in the country.

Considering the great importance of the question my Committee strongly urge that similar precautions may be taken in India, and more particularly in Bombay. It is believed that no special legislation would be needed, as the addition of an extra clause to the Customs Act Notifications would amply meet the requirements of the situation. In the circumstances my Committee trust that the subject will meet with the serious consideration it deserves, and that Government will be pleased to adopt early measures in this direction for the protection of the staple agricultural products of this country.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

IT would without a doubt be exaggerating the point were one to describe the present state of affairs on the North-West Frontier as entirely free from all the tribal intrigues and machinations which formerly characterised its existence. Still life on the North-West Borderland to-day cannot for a moment be compared with the troubled and hazardous existence which some years ago fell to the lot of the Frontier official—in those days each and everyone, by formulating policies of their own, sought to gain renown at the expense of efficiency and concord. The result was, as might have been expected, a chaos of ideas and propositions from which it was almost impossible to extricate the sounder reasonings. The state of affairs affected, more than anyone, men in inferior positions to whom was given the task of humouring the tribes only too ready to take advantage of the vacillating policy of those in authority.

With the forming of the New Province and the tighter drawn and better controlled administration thus effected, changes for the better have been brought about in an incredibly short space of time changes which in all probability may soon transform wild and unknown tracts, hitherto neglected by the white man into, it cannot be said smiling garadises for the bleak and barren country on the immediate border could never earn such approbation, but into those more peace-abiding areas whose salvation can only be encompassed with the advent of a more intimate knowledge both of the country and the people.

FUTURE STILL DOUBTFUL.

To the outside world the effect of all that is taking place may not be apparent for some years to come, and there are many who will, no doubt, be misled by the temporary and short-lived disturbances which invariably accompany any forward moment. These will join in the cry of the "Little Englanders" of the country, those bugbears of civilisation, who find in the spirit which has made the name of the British nation, nothing but a theme for backbiting and malice. "Still one must not play into the hands of such-like birds of evil omen by proclaiming a too great sense of security and peace. The frontier of India, as the experience of years has shown, can like no other part of the world blaze in one short month into seething rebellion and revolt. Out-going Viceroys are apt to hand over to their successors tranquil, contented and happy charges, Eutopias which exist only in the minds of the uninitiated.

Yet when you consider the difficulties that lined the way, the innumerable vexations and interferences born of ignorance which have hampered the administration of regions, whose fate depends upon the influence and knowledge

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(CONCLUDED.)

I was favoured by a visit from Mr. Ritch a few days ago and I gathered from him that his committee intend to press for the admission of British Indians as municipal voters in Natal. Another matter which is engaging the attention of the Committee is the Kederdorp Stands, Ordnance British Indians with the knowledge of the Boer Government occupied and built upon "stands" in Kederdorp just as did many Europeans, the original owners being burghers who received "squatter's rights" from President Kruger. Without going fully into the matter it may be mentioned that under the new ordnance Europeans will be able to return the rights transferred to them by the burghers while the unfortunate British Indian who obtained a footing there in precisely the same way is to be dispossessed without the slightest justification. It is contended that if this obnoxious ordinance is sanctioned it will be a precedent for the inclusion of class disqualifying clauses in leases in other townships in Johannesburg and elsewhere in the Transvaal.

A REMARKABLE JOURNEY.

A remarkable journey, unequalled certainly in the present generation, has been accomplished by Mr. Hans Vischer, British Resident at Kuka, Nigeria and Mr. Vischer had to to leave London to return to his post in February last and had the happy inspiration of going *via* Tripoli and across the Sahara, thus avoiding a prosaic sea voyage. Negotiations to the Turkish authorities for permission to enter the "forbidden hinterland" delayed his start from Tripoli till July, and by that time a great number of Mecca Pilgrims, returning to their African lands had heard of Mr. Vischer's projected journey and requested permission to accompany him. This permission was granted and Mr. Vischer, travelling as an official representative of British Government, set out with his native following on July 9.

The first stage of the journey, 600 miles south across the desert to Muzzuk, was accomplished in the extraordinary time of forty days. Nothing was heard of the caravan after that for a space of four months and news only reached London two days ago of its safe arrival at Maifoni, on Lake Chad, on December 10. British prestige should be greatly enhanced by Mr. Vischer's feat and much valuable information is expected from him as to the condition of the desert trade routes and more particularly as to the progress of the Senousai movement among the tribes. In this connection I may mention that Lord Delamere, whose fame as a big-game hunter is known to most Anglo-Indian sportsmen, has according to a telegram to the *Daily Mail* from Mombassa, been cited for trial at Nairobi under sections of the Indian Code dealing with property frauds, Lord Delamere recently built himself a home on a 100,000 acre estate near Nairobi and went out there with his wife to take up permanent residence last year.

UTILISATION OF THE VICTORIA FALLS.

Much attention is being attracted by the operations of the Victoria Falls Power Company. The object of the promoters is to carry power from the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi to the Rand, a distance of some 700 or 800 miles. The Company claims that the scheme is perfectly feasible, and the power from the Falls could be delivered on the Rand at a price that would heavily undersell the existing generating and power stations. In spite of this confident assertion, the Company has now absorbed every power station on the Rand and will supply steam power there until the other great scheme, not yet begun, is completed. Some criticism has been evoked by the Company undertaking to give the contract for the transmission of the power from the Falls to a large German electric firm who is to hold most of the debentures. The share capital, it may be added, is £3,000,000 and the magnitude of the whole scheme makes a strong appeal to a certain class of investors.

COLABA CHURCH AND NON-EPISCOPALIAN SOLDIERS.

Amongst the questions asked in the House of Commons this week one put by Sir John Jardine is of special interest to Bombay readers. The Hon. member for Roxburghshire asked Mr. Morley: Whether the Bishop of Bombay has refused licence to the regiment of Royal Scots, now stationed at the Colaba barracks in Bombay, to worship according to the religious solemnities of the Church of Scotland in the Government garrison church at Colaba; whether he can state if the Presbyterian soldiers in that regiment attend in parade form at any other church; what arrangements will be made for them as to churches in the hot months of the year to save them from exposure to the sun; whether the Bishop of Bombay refuses licence to Wesleyan Methodist soldiers, whether Calvinistic or Armenian, for divine service in the said Colaba garrison church; and whether these Methodist soldiers are enabled to march to any other church with their officers in military form. Mr. Morley answered as follows:—As I stated in reply to the hon. Member's question on 28th May last, it was arranged that parade services for the Scottish troops should be held in the garrison church at Colaba during the hot months —from May to October inclusive—while for the rest of the year it was understood that they would attend the Presbyterian Church in the Fort at Bombay. So far as I am aware, this arrangement still holds good. As regards the Wesleyan Methodist soldiers, there is, I understand, a Wesleyan Church at Bombay which is attended by the soldiers stationed there. The precise arrangements have not been reported to me and I will make enquiry as to them. Sir John as a supplementary question asked the right hon. Gentleman whether considering the close connection of Scotland with India, the strong religious connections of Scotsmen and Presbyterians and the natural feeling of a gallant regiment he did not think this was a case in which the remedy against prelatic unreason or mistake promised in 1900 by Lord George Hamilton ought to be applied, namely pressure by the Civil Government. Mr. Morley intimated that before answering he must inquire further into the question. One of Sir John's Scottish colleagues Mr. J. D. White (Dumbartonshire) asked: "Was not the Church thus being monopolised built out of public funds?" As he received no answer he tabled the following question for yesterday:—"To ask the Secretary of State for India, what was the cost of the Government garrison church at Colaba, Bombay, and by whom it was paid; what is the annual cost of maintaining that church, and by whom it is paid; whether the Presbyterian soldiers of the regiment of Royal Scots, soldiers belonging to other non-episcopal denominations have been refused the use of the church at hours which would not conflict with the present services; if so, on whose authority such leave was refused, and on what grounds; and whether steps will be taken to ensure something approximating equal opportunities for soldiers of all denominations in those garrison churches in India which have been built and are maintained by public money?" Mr. Morley was understood to say that he would make enquiry and that the Government are responsible for the finances of the church. Sir J. Jardine was guest at the annual Ceylon Dinner last night and responded for the visitors. His hosts remembered his services in regard to the Ceylon Pearl Fishery. Sir E. Noel Walker presided.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Duke of Connaught has lately been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society—a distinction he probably values more highly than some of the titles conferred upon him by crowned heads—and a week ago His Royal Highness visited Burlington House to sign the charter book.

The Royal Society is, as it has the right to be, very jealous of its dignity and with the sole exception of the Sovereign everyone who accepts the honour of Fellowship is expected to attend to add his name to what is perhaps the finest collection of English or rather British and Irish authographs extant. It might be supposed that in the case of the Heir-Apparent an exception would be made and that the charter-book would be taken to Marlbrough House to receive his signature; but it is not. When his Majesty was as Prince of Wales admitted to the illustrious fellowship, he was required like anybody else to present himself in person at the Society's rooms and write his name in the book.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Major F. Lee, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel M. F. T. Yarr, Medical Officer, Captains H. Maynell, M. E. Roe, and B. Fellows, A.-D.-C., returned to Bombay yesterday evening from Junaghad via Virawal, by the R. I. M. steamer "Canning," and landed at the Apollo Bunder. The "Canning" dropped anchor in the Bombay harbour shortly after 7 o'clock opposite the Apollo Bunder. His Excellency and the staff, reached at the Bunder at about 7-45 p.m., in the R. I. Marine Launch Bee. The arrival was private. There were present on the bunder to meet his Excellency: Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and Lady Jenkins, Mr. R. P. Barrow, Mr. H. O. Quin, Mr. R. E. Enthowen, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Captain H. T. Naylor, Lieutenant G. W. C. Lucas, Mr. Syed Shams-ud-din Kadir, and Risaldar Bhagwan Singh. After a short conversation with those present at the Bunder, his Excellency entered the carriage and pair and drove to Government House. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise to-day to announce the arrival.

THE TRAMWAY FRAUDS.

Trial Of Perrett.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. A.H.S. Aston, resumed hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Thomas William Perrett, lately Assistant Superintendent in the service of Messrs. J. G. White and Company, contractors for the work of re-laying the tramway track in Bombay, with abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,654-8; Rs. 5,704 and Rs.6,615.

Mr. Weldon, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, Solicitors, prosecuted, while Mr. Vilinker and Mr. Kapadia, pleaders, defended the accused. Mr. Binning and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Barristers-at Law, watched the proceedings on behalf of Reginald Tyler and Charles H. Hannabuss, and Mr. Lang, brrrister at law watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bombay Tramway Company.

Mr. James Walker, Construction Engineer and Superintendent under the employ of Messrs. White and Company, the contractors, was called and cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar. He said that the duties of Construction Superintendent were the same as regarded any contract work. There were no printed circulars or books or orders laying down the duties of a Construction Superintendent. But there was a book by Messrs. White & Company which gave the instructions for construction officers. Witness had no personal knowledge of Perrett's duties. There was no book which laid down his duties. So the duties which the witness described in his examination in chief were the usual duties, he thought, of a construction officer. Tyler was the superior officer and Perrett was bound to obey his orders. He could be suspended if he did not. Looking at exhibit A the estimates, the witness could say one foot six inches was the average depth of excavation allowed in the estimate. It was found in the contract drawing. This drawing was passed by the electric engineer. It bore the chief engineer's signature. It was a copy from the original kept in London. The copies were sent to Bombay for the guidance of people working here. Since his arrival in Bombay the witness had not opened up anything to ascertain the actual depth. He was therefore not in a position from personal knowledge to contradict the statement that the depth varied from one foot nine inches to two feet four inches. Witness could, however, contradict the statement from simple deduction. Witness had done four-fifths of the work, done before his arrival, under similar circumstances. Witness had not worked in the same place but alongside the previous work and had no occasion whatsoever to go beyond the contract depth. Mr. Perrett had completed the single track and witness did the other track. This was done on the Hornby road, opposite the Army and Navy Co-operative Society buildings and opposite the Bombay Club. It was also done at Chinchpoogly, Parel. At Hornby Row 197 yards of tracks were re-laid and in the first case about 100 yards and at Parel about 30 yards. The depth of the excavation near the Bombay Club was as near as eighteen inches; if it was more he did not take notice of it. It was not the only reason, to deduce that the depth of excavation done in Perrett's time could not be more than eighteen inches. He had done some three hundred yards of work and in that case the depth was less than one foot six inches. This was the first time he heard that the depth of excavation had been more than one foot six inches. Witness had made enquires about the depth, but not from Perrett. He had not spoken to Perrett in his life. These were the reasons for the deduction. Witness would more strongly contradict the statement that the depth of excavation in some cases was two feet six inches. The estimate showed that the average width was 20 ft. 6 in. In the instruction papers stated the breadth of 11 ft. 6 inches plus the width of a single trench. The single trench was eight feet broad, but that eight feet width was not put down. The drawing indicated the breadth. The width of the trench did not matter so long as the sleeper got in. The eight foot trench plus 11 ft. 6 in. centre to centre, and a margin of one foot would make the average width. He could not contradict the statement that the average width was 21 ft. 6 in. nor could he contradict the statement that at some places it was 22 ft. One inch of sand-stone layer was allowed. The drawing did not put it down to a particular depth. One inch of sand-stone was based on witness's experience in England, Australia and India. Witness would not contradict the statement that it was one of the terms of the contract that the watering and rolling should be continued for three days. They did not now use small road metal for blending purposes. It was used but it had to be taken out as it was against specifications. One could not say how many inches of sand-stone was used. The eighty per cent. allowed on the work would completely wipe out any increase in the calculation on account of extra depth or width as suggested by the defence. The percentage of allowance depended on who the contractors were; but the general practice in Bombay was to allow fifty per cent. on estimates. The extra depth and width suggested by the defence would increase the cost a bit. How many per cent. that "bit" meant witness could not say. Witness had not actually measured the lines and could not give the figures known amongst engineers as "actuals." Witness could not, but Hannabuss could say who were the sectional officers in March, April and May 1906. There were orders in the instruction book as to what system should be followed by construction officers. And a construction Superintendent was bound to follow such of those instructions as concerned him. Witness could not tell what Sections Perrett was in charge of in April, May and June. Witness did not inquire into the system of checking the carter's chits on his arrival. Witness found on his arrival that piece-work was measured by a draughtsman who was still in the office. His name was Pillay—a Hindu. Witness did not make any enquires as to find out if there was a system in the office to check the supplies by the contractors. Shortly after his arrival in Bombay witness made inquiries and ascertained that cheques were drawn after invoices, initialled by Perrett, were submitted to the cashier. By invoices witness meant bills. In every case the bills were initialled by Perrett. Witness gathered that Perrett checked the supplies, which meant he was satisfied. How he was supplied he could not say. He deduced that from the fact that he had initialled the bills. The instruction book did not specify any duties of the assistant superintendent. He would not have expected Perrett to be present at every time the supplies were received. It was impossible for him to be present at once as they were working five sections at the same time. The construction officer came to Bombay with certain powers and it was his duty to see what was the most advantageous method of work. He had defined duties to the sectional officers, whose duties were not specified in the instruction book. There was nothing found in the record to show what their duties were. Mr. McCrosky was the acting Chief Engineer. He came to Bombay about August and left in the end of September. Witness was not here when he came, but he knew that Mr. McCrossy took away a lot of papers from the office.

The cross-examination was not completed and further inquiry was adjourned to Monday next.

CASE AGAINST TYLER AND HANNABUSS.

The case in which Reginald Tyler and Charles H. Hannabuss, lately employed under J. G. White and Company, contractors for relaying the tramway lines in Bombay, stand charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 79,000 was fixed for hearing yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. But it was again remanded *sine die*.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA vs. BOMBAY.

Some heavy scoring resulted at the Eden gardens in this match no fewer than 806 runs being recorded in two days. Everything, however, favoured the batsmen, the wicket being in perfect condition and the outfield fast. Although Bombay had a lead of 96 runs on the first innings, it would be absurd to express any definite opinion about the teams on the strength of two days cricket, but no one could fail to be struck by the amount of batting talent on each side. There were of course a few failures and disappointments, but nearly every batsmen who went in seemed quite capable of getting his 30 or 40 runs. The meeting of two such elevens on such a wicket naturally raises the question of allotting only two days to the match, but owing to business most of the men on the Bombay side were unable to extend their leave and the game which was originally intended as a three days fixture was unfortunately cut short, only two days play being in progress, and the result as was to be expected, was a draw, but had the game been played to a finish the visiting team would probably have won. The feature of the match, nay of this season's cricket was Captain Greig's admirable innings of 160. He batted with confidence, had a variety of strokes and those who saw him at the wickets will not forget his brilliant display. The Hampshire man hit fifteen boundaries and five threes. In addition to his batting he fielded excellently and his one hand catch in the slips which dismissed Ballantyne was brilliant in the extreme. When stumps were drawn on the first day Calcutta scored 279 and Bombay had registered 146 for 1 wicket only. Captain Greig not out 58, and Captain Rutter not out 48, resumed their innings on Monday morning and the pair increased the score to 194 before Rutter was held by Warden for a well played 71, Dr. Sherward, Elliott and Sanderson did not give much trouble and when the last-named left the board read 279-5-9. Lieutenant Goolden with Greig had the third century on the board, but 36 runs later the Hamshire player was caught at point by Quin off Ballantyne. Goolden 30, Otto 12 and Crump not out 13 with 19 extras brought the total up to 375, Calcutta had an hour and a half at the wicket and at 20 minutes to five scored 152 for five wickets. After this the game was stopped as the Bombay team had to leave by the mail. Scores and analysis:

BOMBAY.

Captain J G Grieg, c Quin, b Ballantyne	...	160
Mr J O Airy, b Stockley	...	38
Capt E Rutter, c Warden, b Stockley	...	71
Mr Dr Sherward, b Eddis	...	6
Mr A R S Elliot, c Warden, b Ballantyne	...	14
Mr P M D Sanderson, c Warden, b Stockley	...	9
Mr Lieut Goolden, c Beachcroft, b Ballantyne	..	30
Mr B C Reade, b Guise	...	3
Mr F T Crump, not out	...	13
Mr A H Otto, b Quin	...	12
Mr E B Watson, b Quin	..	0
Extras	...	10
Total	...	375

CALCUTTA.

2nd Innings.

Mr B E G Eddis, c Elliot, b Crump	..	49
Mr J D Guise, c Airy, b Crump	..	13
Mr J G Balantyne, c Grieg, b Crump	..	41
Major, H R Stockley, c Sanderson, b Crump		5
Mr C P Beachcroft	...	19
Mr C P Bartrolomewnoi out	...	11
Mr F N Warden, not out	...	11
Extras	..	3
Total for five	..	182

BOMBAY 4th EXTRA MEETING.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Selling Plate 3-20 p m
2nd Race—The First New Comers' Plate 3-45 p m
3rd Race—The Market Handicap 4-10 p m
4th Race—The Second New Comers' Plate, 4-40 p m
5th Race—The Marine Lines Plate, 5-10 p m
6th Race—Bellonia Plate, 5-35 p m
7th Race—The Third Comers' Plate 6-0 p m

By kind permission of the Commandant and Officers the Band of the 113th Infantry will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

Colaba ...	2-50 p m	(1st)
Church Gate ...	2-58 p m	(2nd)
Grant Road ...	3-1 p m	(3rd)
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	3-3 p m	

CALCUTTA RACES.

Horses Left in To-day's Events.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

The following are the horses with their weights left in for the two principal steeple-chases to-morrow:—

Tollygunge Plate:—Kipling 11st 2lbs, Seclusion 10st 5lbs, Senator 9st 12lbs, Olynthus 9st 12lbs.

The Suburban Plate:—Lord Harry 11st 0lbs; King Pin 10st 12lbs, Wales 10st 10lbs, Craig 10st 7lbs, Coronet 10st 4lbs, Lordd 10st 4lbs, Strathspey 10st 4lbs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will sail to-day:—

A Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows M	S	Entered by
Sapphire	9	30	Capt Mutter and R H H Hopkins
Eileen	Scr		Mr N N Wadia
Turquoise ..	12	0	Mr F J Preston
Melody	16	0	Mr J B K Macbeth

From Committee Vessel round N Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, round the Committee Vessel, round S Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, thence to the Committee Vessel. Course No 1=11·2 miles—Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

B Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allows M	S	Entered by
Dixie	4	0	Mr J E Aspinwall
Trixie	4	0	Mr R E Monteath
Erin	5	30	Mr B H Ireland
Sayonara	8	0	Capt Erickson and Mr A L Whitell
Yellow Peril...	Scr		Capt Lewllin

From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port, round N Karanja Buoy, leavink it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Course No 1=9·6 miles—Time-limit 6-15 p m.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race—Sails at 3-40 p.m

Names of Boats.	Time Allows M	S	Entered by
Mop.....	Scr		Mr C H Pyrne
Lapwing ..	5	30	Capt Gillespie, R E
Maud	6	30	Officers, R E
Midget	12	0	Officers, R A
Tomtit	Scr		Mr J C Brooks
Coralie	9	0	Mr J G E Metcalfe

From Committee Vessel, round N Karanja Buoy, and round the P and O Mooring Buoy B off cross Island leaving both to port, round N Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Course No 1=8·5 miles—Time-limit 6-15 p m.

MR. H. H. ROGERS states that the income of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, the Oil Trust King—who has just given Chicago University three million dollars as a new year gift—will this year amount to £12,000,000. The income of Mr. Rogers, who is Vice-President of the Standard Oil Trust, is estimated at £6,000,000, while Mr. William Rockefeller, the "Oil King's" brother, is credited with an income of £5,000,000. Other Americans are possessed of the following millions sterling:—Andrew Carnegie (steel) 80, W. K. Vanderbilt (railways) 25, George J. Gould (railways) 20, W. A Clark (copper mines) 20, Mrs. Hetty Green (money lending) 20, D. O. Mills (banking) 15, H. M. Flagler (oil) 12, J. P. Morgan (banking) 10.

Fancy Bread and Plain Bread, Big Cakes and Little Cakes

can be made wholesome, light and dainty if Brown & Polson's raising powder "Paisley Flour" be used, and there will be no anxiety in the baking. Try it once—you will want it again.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla presiding. Amongst the members present were the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, Mr. H. G. Gell, James MacDonald, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Kalliandass Keshavdass, Dr. N. N. Katrak, K. E. Dadachanji and D. S. P. Master, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Municipal Secretary.

Before the commencement of the business, the Chairman congratulated the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla on his being created a C. I. E.

MOTOR FIRE ENGINE.

Consideration was postponed on the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner:—

"With reference to the Corporation Resolution of the 11th October last, approving of the report of the Committee appointed to report on the Chukla Fire, I have the honour to state that Messrs. Merry, weather and Sons, Limited, have in reply to a communication from the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, sent in an offer for the supply of a Petrol Motor Engine and a Petrol Motor Tender and escape for Rs. 22,800 and Rs. 17,925, respectively. As the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, considers the offer to be a fair one, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the invitation of tenders by public advertisement being dispensed with and to a contract being entered into with the above-named Firm for the supply. The Motor Tender will not be fitted with a Chemical Engine but will have attached to it two-hand chemical extinctors. The Tender itself will be specially built to carry a ladder, hose and coal.

If the Standing Committee be pleased to accord the sanction above applied for, I request also their further sanction and that of the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 41,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of the appliances and any incidental charges such as customs dues, &c."

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE FIRE BRIGADE DEPARTMENT.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Corporation from the Honorary Joint Secretaries, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, in which were submitted the following two resolutions passed at their extraordinary general meeting:—

"(1) That the attention of the Bombay Municipal Corporation be drawn to the conduct of the Municipal Fire Brigade Department at the fire in Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market on the night of the 29th October in not rendering the assistance which they ought to have rendered towards the extinction of fire and in remaining careless and negligent in the performance of their duties for a considerable time and otherwise wasting precious time in disputes and squabbles with the Fire Brigade Staff of the owners of the Market;

(2) That the attention of the Corporation be also invited to the question whether the Municipal Fire Brigade Department has any authority from the Corporation or otherwise to prevent by force or with the assistance of the Police, other persons from continuing the measures taken by them for the extinguishment of the fire before the arrival of the Municipal Fire Engines and Brigade side by side with the Municipal Brigade."

The complainants stated that the above resolutions were passed on the receipt by the Association of a complaint from a large number of respectable merchants who are members of the Association. They also related the circumstances of the occurrence, as gathered by the Association from reliable witnesses. They requested that enquiries might be made into the conduct of the Fire Brigade men concerned as much in the interests of the general body of ratepayers as in those of the public at large and stated that the Committee of the Association will be happy to render all necessary assistance and information if required. It was added that the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey was present on the spot and was one of the eye-witnesses to the affairs. They invited attention to the desirability and advisability of passing orders to the Fire Brigade Department for not refusing assistance from private individuals on similar occasions in future.

It was resolved to send the matter to the Commissioner for his remarks.

LORD MINTO ON SWADESHI.

The "Bengalee's" Views.

THE tendency of mind, says the *Bengalee*, which sympathises with everything abstract but finds nothing reasonable in anything concrete is a familiar phenomenon. One is not, therefore, surprised that Lord Minto, while deeply sympathising with the Swadeshi movement as it ought to be, has no kind word for Swadeshi as it is or as it can possibly be in this country. But His Excellency, if he had nothing good to say about a movement on which a whole nation has apparently set its heart, might perhaps have been silent upon it in his recent speech at the opening of the Exhibition. To have referred to the great national movement in Bengal in the terms that he did was not—to take the most charitable view of it—far removed from a blunder. There is no doubt that Lord Minto had a great opportunity afforded to him. If he merely availed himself of it to say what the policy of his Government would be in relation to the grave questions which are now agitating the public mind in Bengal, he might possibly have done something which the people would have welcomed. As a matter of fact, he has thrown it away. He has perhaps done worse. He has said things which nobody wanted him to say. He practically characterized the Swadeshi movement in the form it has taken in Bengal, as a dishonest movement. It takes one's breath away to think how the responsible representative of a great nation placed in the delicate situation that Lord Minto then was, could allow himself to make a statement so impolitic. Well did Mr. Lajput Rai retort at a recent public meeting that the charge of dishonesty came with very ill-grace from the representative of a power which had done almost everything humanly possible to destroy the industries of this country.

Politics, his Lordship told us with all the weight of his authority, must be dissociated from economics. The advice comes somewhat late in the day. There is perhaps not a single country in the civilised world which follows this advice, and the reaction which at one time set in against the meddlesomeness of the mercantile system has almost spent itself out. The State is now more and more recognised, in the words of a great Indian writer, as the national organ for taking care of national needs in all matters in which individual and co-operative efforts are not likely to be so effective as national effort. If this, as we all know, is what the State does everywhere in the civilized world what becomes of the vaunted dissociation of politics from economics? And if economics cannot be dissociated from politics in countries placed in happier situations, is such dissociation to be thought of in India which suffers from the double disadvantage of political and economic subjection? On the contrary, if ever there was a country, one would think, where politics and economics could not possibly be kept apart from each other, it is India. Here, more than anywhere else, the two sorts of grievances of the people, political and economic, are due to the same cause. It is because the people have not assert themselves, as they ought to have done, that others have obtained advantages over them. And the remedy is obvious. The spirit of self-assertion is all that is necessary. Swadeshi means nothing more than that. It is in the domain of economics—although it is much wider than economics—what the Congress is in the domain of politics. And no wonder the two should advance hand in hand, each strengthening the other and being strengthened by the other. Lord Minto told us that he recognized that industrial necessities and manufacturing interests must go far to shape the policy of India. Perhaps the recognition might by there, but people may be excused if they are a little sceptical where they find no practical evidence.

Lord Minto speaks of the development of our industries *in the open market*. His Excellency, however, adds little to what he said on this subject in his last Budget speech. In noticing that speech it was our painful duty to point out that Lord Minto was somewhat antiquated in his ideas. "Honest" swadeshi, as he understands it, is only another name for "impracticable" swadeshi. So many able writers have pointed out with convincing force that the circumstances which have made Free Trade the best, or as is sometimes said, the only possible policy for England, are peculiar and not universal, that it is useless to add any observations of our own. In countries like France and Russia, as an English writer has said, the national preference for a system of national protection might be attributed to economic ignorance; but the people of Germany and still more of the United States, Canada and Australia are as intelligent as Englishmen, and quite as shrewd in seeing where their interests really lie. We in India, therefore, as Mr. Tilak said at the meeting already referred to, are quite in good company. As regards a theoretical defence of the position we have taken up, the task has already been anticipated by German and American writers, by none more ably or convincingly than Friedrich List who, in his National system of Political Economy, has practically answered every possible objection. Where is the Englishman who will have the hardihood to say that List was a fool? When have his arguments been seriously combated? Yet we in India must be called all sorts of names because we attempt to do by the organisation of voluntary self-sacrifice what they in Germany are not ashamed to do by the exercise of the machinery of State.

HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRH.

CATARRH OF THE HEAD
CATARRH OF THE THROAT
CATARRH OF THE LUNGS
CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS
IT WILL HELP YOU!
PE-RU-NA
FOR CATARRH OF THE HEAD, THROAT, LUNGS, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PELVIC ORGANS.
CATARRH OF THE STOMACH
CATARRH OF THE BOWELS
CATARRH OF THE NOSE
CATARRH OF THE EARS
PELVIC CATARRH
SYSTEMIC CATARRH

"Every family should know the important fact that catarrhal diseases claim many thousands of victims in **INDIA** *each year. In spring and summer, catarrh of the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and pelvic organs is most common."*

---S. B. HARTMAN, M. D.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio U. S. A

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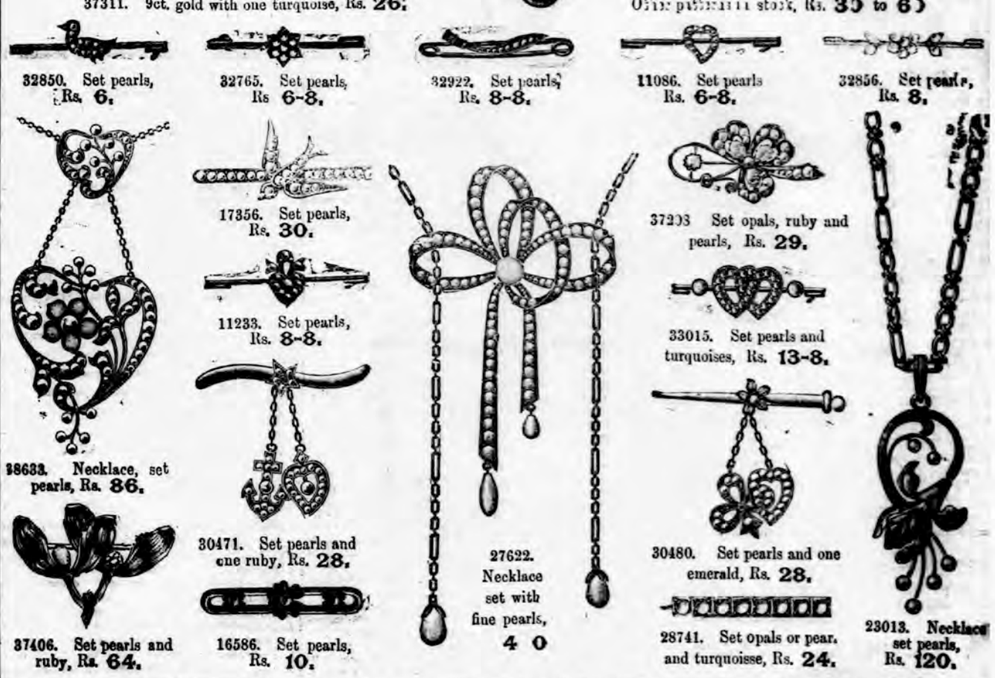
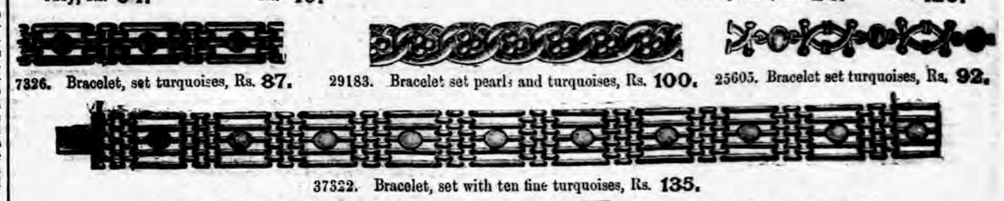
WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.

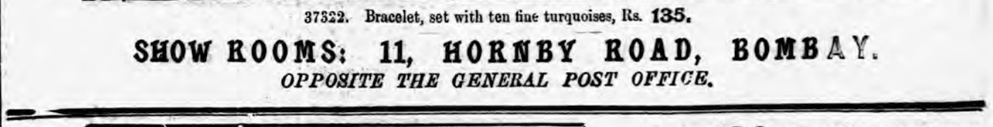
37311. 9ct. gold with one turquoise, Rs. 26. Other patterns in stock, Rs. 30 to 60



32850. Set pearls, Rs. 6.
32765. Set pearls, Rs 6-8.
32922. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
11086. Set pearls Rs. 6-8.
32856. Set pearls, Rs. 8.
17356. Set pearls, Rs. 30.
37203 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.
11233. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 13-8.
18633. Necklace, set pearls, Rs. 86.
30471. Set pearls and one ruby, Rs. 28.
27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, 4 0
30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. 28.
23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.
37406. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. 64.
16586. Set pearls, Rs. 10.
28741. Set opals or pear. and turquoisse, Rs. 24.



7326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.
29183. Bracelet set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 100.
25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. 92.



37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. 135.

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10 YEARS GUARANTEE GIVEN

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen of Norway and Prince Olaf left London [illegible] and called at Berlin and Copenhagen on [illegible] name.—The Queen was present at the [illegible] Concert in the Queen's Hall on Saturday.—The Princess Royal is making as good progress as can be expected after a second operation.—There is no confirmation for the alarmists reports in circulation.—The Prince of Wales presided on Monday over the meeting of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.—The King left on Inverlochy Castle on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace, and on Wednesday visited Lord Ba[illegible] Hall barn.—The Duke of Connaught will [illegible] the Hong-kong and Singapore garrisons [illegible] The Duke and Duchess will visit Burma, Ceylon and Ceylon.

A Statue of Henry Irving is to be erected in Central London by the acting profession.

Colonial Office.—Sir M. [illegible] Permanent Under-Secretary, retires [illegible] and is succeeded by Sir F. J. Hopwood, who [illegible] as Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade [illegible] H. Llewellyn Smith.

Cricket.—The fixtures for next season included three test matches with a South African team.

Drama.—Mr. Barrie's [illegible] Peter Pan was received on Tuesday with great success at the [illegible] of York's.

Football.—The South Africans on Saturday beat the Cumberland by 21 to nothing. On Wednesday they beat Surrey by 36 to nothing.

Grantham Railway Accident.—Lieut.-Col. Dobbs reporting to the Board of Trade [illegible] accident, attributes the illness of the driver is the most probable explanation of this accident.

Henley Regatta.—The stewards have resolved that only those crews or scullers [illegible] of the United Kingdom may enter who belong to [illegible] and an agreement with the Henley Committee.

Law.—The House of Lords, reversing the Court of Appeal's decision in the Wo[illegible] case, has declared that the local authority [illegible] tion.—The Court of Appeal [illegible] that a University graduate employed [illegible] monthly salary is not a workman within [illegible] sation Act.—The Right Hon. [illegible] Williams (or Osborne) [illegible] which the Ormond [illegible] an application by the [illegible] to extend its privileges [illegible] women suffragists have [illegible] fines for disorderly behaviour.

London.—The County Council [illegible] to maintain some [illegible] The Great Northern, Piccadilly, and [illegible] Tube Railway was opened on Saturday, [illegible] embankments, tramways have also been [illegible] widening of Blackfriars-bridge is [illegible]

Lord Milner, [illegible] Manchester Guardians [illegible] tain provisions of [illegible] ded Imperialism as [illegible] parable from [illegible] to prevent the [illegible] Empire. The Canadian [illegible] opportunity of [illegible] hampton, on Monday, [illegible] versal military training [illegible] Mr. John Elliot, M.P., [illegible] siderations of [illegible] retary for India.

Naval and Military.—[illegible] Commanders Drury-[illegible] superseded in connexion [illegible] The admiralty report with [illegible] marked improvements [illegible] to Army reductions, [illegible] than equal to the [illegible] returning to the [illegible] and it is feared that [illegible]

Parliament.—The [illegible] discussed and amended [illegible] 14th the Merchant Shipping [illegible] received a third and [illegible] a second reading. Under [illegible] disagreeing with the [illegible] tion Bill was [illegible] Lord Crewe defended [illegible] indicated points on which the Government might make further [illegible] afterwards explained [illegible] On the 18th the Workmen's [illegible] through Committee. On the [illegible] Lords' amendments had been treated [illegible] to 52 resolved to insist on [illegible] therefore fails [illegible] Tenure Bill (now the Agricultural Holdings Bill), Workmen's Compensation [illegible] Bill, and the Expiring Laws [illegible] read a third time. The [illegible] Bill and the National [illegible] their second reading.—In the Commons, on the 13th, the Workmen's Compensation [illegible] the Education (Provision of Meals) Bill were [illegible] On the 14th the National [illegible] Bill passed the Committee stage, [illegible] Bill obtained a third reading [illegible] resolved, by 205 to 96, [illegible] this Session for a [illegible] Mr. Churchill's motion [illegible] ponsible government [illegible] River Colonies was [illegible] Week ago, [illegible] the 18th the Wireless Telegraphy [illegible] sed, and the Government [illegible] a Select Committee. On the 19th the Town Tenants (Ireland) Bill was again [illegible] Lords' amendments were agreed to after protest, but two were rejected. These were the amendments which took from the [illegible] retrospective character and limited the amount of compensation payable for [illegible] to three years' rent of the premises.

Publishers and the Public.—Mr. Gochen lately presided at a meeting of [illegible] tures, seeking a friendly [illegible] dispute. The resolutions [illegible] settlement but the publishers [illegible] terms of more onerous than [illegible] by them.

Sir Felix Schuster, [illegible] Bankers on Wednesday, urged [illegible] of the national gold reserve [illegible] cussed suggestions with [illegible]

The Lyceum Theatre, with [illegible] been sold at the Mart for [illegible] 1s. 8d. per square foot of [illegible]

Ten Drawings by William [illegible] at Sotheby's on Saturday, realized £7,000. A collection of Keats relics brought £560, a [illegible] manuscript £1,200, and a series of 84 early Scotch [illegible] £1,000.

THE EMPIRE.

South Africa.—Opinion [illegible] Transvaal regarding the new Constitution is [illegible] all sections accept it as a [illegible] the Progressives will contest every constituency [illegible] Nationalist and Het Volk candidates.—[illegible] the unexpired are daily occurring [illegible] rains have done [illegible] Cape Colony.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt on Monday sent to Congress special Messages advocating the [illegible] of the public land laws and the reform in the [illegible] of promotion in the navy, and giving a detailed account of his visit to the Panama Canal works. On Tuesday, in a Message transmitting Mr. Metcalf's report [illegible] Japanese in San Francisco, the President [illegible] his intention to use all the forces of the [illegible] to protect Japanese residents. This Message is almost unanimously endorsed by the Eastern Press. In San Francisco there is a feeling of exasperation against both the President and Mr. Metcalf.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—The agreement for preserving the integrity of Abyssinia has been signed by the Italian, French, and Italian Governments.

China.—By agreement with [illegible] China will open for international residence and trade four important places in Manchuria.

Congo State.—The debate in the Belgian Chamber ended in a complete victory for the principle of the right of annexation.

France.—There is no [illegible] in connexion with the execution of the Separation Law. The feeling among the Bishops and clergy that they have been wronged by the Papacy is widespread. On Saturday, the Minister of Public Worship explained the new Bill necessitated by the uncompromising attitude of the Vatican. The formal expulsion of the Archbishop of Paris from his official residence took place on Monday.

Japan.—A destroyer was launched at Uraga on Saturday, making the 33rd since the war.—A new shipping company, which already possesses a fleet of 150,000 tons, and has a capital of £2,000,000, has been formed.

Morocco.—It is reported that the foreign Diplomatic Body at Tangier have called upon the Maghzen to dismiss Raisuli from the Governorship of Tuba on account of his merciless floggings. The Shereefian army has left Alcazar for Tangier.

Russia.—It is denied that the negotiations with Japan are likely to fail.—Count Witte announces that he will not be a candidate for the *Duma* or for any public office.—The elections are approximately fixed for January 25 to February 18.—The Tsar's fete-day was celebrated on Wednesday. His Majesty conferred promotions on the Premier and Foreign Minister, who are the mainstays of Liberalism in the Cabinet.—The administrative measure against *The Times* correspondent have been recalled.

Sweden.—Owing to King Oscar's illness, the Crown Prince has become Regent.

Obituary.—Mr. T. D. Bolton, M. R.; Mr. C. Hamilton Aide; Mr. W. J. Craig; Prebendary R. M. White; Mr. E. B. Tomkinson; Lady Ventry; Prof. Carl Abel [illegible]

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Russia and Japan.

St. Petersburg, D[illegible] 14 (*Morning Post*).—The semi-official [illegible] of the Russo-Japanese negotiations [illegible] which I cabled yesterday deals only with an apparently [illegible] newspaper telegram asserting that Russia is [illegible] by the third article of the Portsmouth Treaty [illegible] the Amur and that Russia is not evacuating [illegible] Manchuria. The communique seems to [illegible] new the first assertion. As to the second, an official [illegible] the Foreign Office has assured the [illegible] Japan has among soldiers in Manchuria than [illegible] He added that Russia could easily have defeated the intention [illegible] the ninth article by granting Russian subjects extensive fishing concessions along the coast [illegible] the Portsmouth Treaty was being [illegible] but that she showed her good faith [illegible] by telegraphing to the local authorities only to grant short-term concessions. In conclusion, the official complained that Japan had violated the [illegible] article by refusing to respect the rights of property of Russian subjects in Southern Sakhalin. The present deadlock makes the Foreign Office uneasy. The Russians say that the Japanese interpretation [illegible] is misleading as to mean a new treaty. The [illegible] version of the eleventh article in particular [illegible] is expanded and has become so incomprehensible [illegible] impossible for Russia to sign it. On the other hand, the Japanese think that the opening of Manchuria will be a farce if the Amur remains closed. With regard to the fisheries, the Japanese say that the [illegible] stipulations in putting impossible restrictions on Japanese fishers, especially in regard to [illegible] they may fish and in regard to temporary [illegible] nature, would make that article meaningless.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed (Dec. 13):—Although Russo-Japanese relations have not assumed a critical stage, [illegible] done to prevent [illegible] precipitated the last war, there is no [illegible] that anxiety prevails here. In the absence of any further authentic news regarding the outlook the newspapers indulge in [illegible] are less speculative assertions, which agree, however, on one point—namely, that Japan has presented [illegible] which [illegible] provisions of the Treaty of Portsmouth are unacceptable. The *Strana* says that [illegible] is being considered on the [illegible]

The *Slovo* [illegible] an article tracing the events [illegible] attributes the chief [illegible] the occupation of [illegible] Arthur. Count [illegible] The article lays stress [illegible] Russia of the Near East, [illegible] changed to distract Russia's attention.

On Dec. 17 the [illegible] correspondent wrote:—At a time when the [illegible] over-zealous tend to obscure [illegible] on the important questions [illegible] Japan and Russia, it is [illegible] of a well-informed statesman who [illegible] of the case, details which [illegible] be made public. Broadly [illegible] are equally anxious to [illegible] traditions of [illegible] cordial exchanges, and the [illegible] fortunes of Russia, at various [illegible] substantial ground for [illegible] agreement will be reached." [illegible] The misfortune is that [illegible] Government is compelled [illegible] garrison of [illegible] Russia and Japan are in the war. [illegible] their diplomacy; [illegible] do in this case, [illegible] maintain [illegible] the payment of the [illegible] therefore, be [illegible]

[illegible] Conservative organ, this [illegible] relations between Japan and [illegible] become unstable. The views [illegible] are appearing [illegible] between [illegible] Russia [illegible] shall with the friendship [illegible] previous wars. [illegible] no means with [illegible] Government. [illegible] Russia, conciliates the [illegible] Japanese [illegible] Russia [illegible] Government is compelled [illegible] garrison of [illegible] Russia and Japan are in the war. [illegible] their diplomacy; [illegible] do in this case, [illegible] maintain [illegible] the payment of the [illegible] therefore, be [illegible]

The Government [illegible] next Friday, an official and [illegible] the [illegible] programme.

Odessa, Dec. [illegible] is the insecurity of life and property now in this city that private citizens have adopted the [illegible] using secret passwords between themselves and their social and business friends and acquaintances. After nightfall anyone [illegible] to a caller who, after knocking or ringing, [illegible] the password. No one abroad after [illegible] evening carries a watch and [illegible] jewellery, for they [illegible] soldiers money for their [illegible] Jews is the kindest of saints [illegible] a dual [illegible] of military [illegible] laws. In spite of the short and sharp [illegible] of [illegible] to terminate [illegible] court-martial, [illegible] murder [illegible] of daily and hourly occurrence, [illegible] commonly [illegible] inside. The police are, as a matter of fact, almost as much terrorised as the public, knowing as they do that the robbers, with a sanguinary [illegible] court-martial, [illegible] them, will defend themselves desperately and if tightly cornered, will [illegible] as well as most would be captors. [illegible] that [illegible] will not be a candidate [illegible] the Duma [illegible] any public office.

St. Petersburg, Dec. [illegible] (*Times*).—The revolutionary [illegible] wishing to overthrow their comrades undergoing trial at Moscow, made another ineffectual attempt [illegible] yesterday [illegible] Admiral Dubassoff, late Governor-General of Moscow. Three youths waylaid the Admiral while he was walking in the Tauris Gardens, and, [illegible] recklessness of the proximity of children and nurses, emptied their revolvers and threw two small bombs at him. Fortunately, nobody was struck by the bullets. One of the bombs [illegible] Admiral Dubassoff but he quickly recovered and opened fire on his assailants, also without effect. Two of the bomb-throwers were arrested and [illegible] killed, and, it is said, have already been executed. This futile outrage evokes the unanimous reprobation. Admiral Dubassoff retired months ago.

Dec. 17.—Admiral Dubassoff has quite recovered from the shock caused by yesterday's outrage. He wishes it to be known that the shots fired at his assailants were not his doing.

Bajlona, Dec. 16.—A bomb was to-day thrown at Col. Plotin, commandant of *Gendarmerie* in the Government of Radom; the colonel's leg was torn off. The preparator of the outrage was pursued to his house and arrested there. He proved to be a student at the technical school.

A circular was issued on Dec. 18 to provincial authorities fixing the approximate dates of the elections for Jan. 25 and Feb. 18.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19 (*Times*).—On the occasion of the Emperor's fete to-day M. Stolypin and M. Ivolsky were promoted from the rank of Chamberlain to that of Court Steward. It is well known that the Premier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are the mainstays of Liberalism in the Cabinet, and the fact that they are singled out from among their colleagues in to-day's honours list is not without significance. His Majesty further emphasises his special regard for the head of the Cabinet by bestowing upon M. Stolypin the Grand Cordon of St. Anne, with the flattering and well-merited mention that it is a reward "for exemplary zeal and self-sacrificing service."

SIGNOR TITTONI ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Signor Tittoni, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs delivered his speech on foreign affairs on Dec. 18. A large audience had been attracted to hear the speech, and the Diplomatic tribune was crowded. Sir E. Egerton, the British Ambassador, being among those present.

Signor Tittoni made an important statement on foreign affairs, dealing in detail with the whole political situation of Europe. Starting in his own phrase *ab Jove principium*, the Minister for Foreign Affairs discussed the Triple Alliance saying:—"The Triple Alliance will continue to be the basis of our policy and we wish to remain true to it. There are those who, far from admitting that it has allowed us an independent policy, go the length of insinuating that we occupy a position of inferiority towards our two other allies. Nothing can be further from the truth. An experience of three years in the control of foreign affairs has strengthened my conviction that this is so."

The Minister emphatically denied the reports of German meddling with Italian affairs, and he could see no use in reverting to the passing clouds of Algeciras. As regarded the Alliance, Italy was on a footing of absolute equality with Germany, as was the case also with Austria-Hungary.

Signor Tittoni went on to survey at length the relations of Great Britain and Germany, which had excited much attention in Italy, where numerous politicians were apprehensive of a conflict between those two nations. If that probability existed, proceeded the Minister, not Italy alone would have to condern herself with it. It would come home to Austria-Hungary, who as a maritime Power occupied a position towards Great Britain similar to that of Italy and who had with Great Britain friendly relations no less cordial than those of Italy and of older tradition.

"Since the eighteenth century," he continued "up to the present we have seen many different groupings of the Powers formed and dissolved, but friendship with Great Britain has never ceased to be one of the foundations of Austrian policy. Why, therefore, has not the same concern been manifested in Austria as in Italy? The reason is simple; it is because no one in Austria has ever seriously thought of the possibility of a conflict between Great Britain and Germany. Moreover, the supreme interest of Italy and Austria-Hungary to prevent such an eventuality places them in the best position to facilitate the movement towards *rapprochement* between the allied and the friendly nations. This movement has all the sympathy and all the support of the most notable politicians both in Great Britain and in Germany. It is in the publicly enunciated views of these men that I find the most certain signs and the most trustworthy evidence for the formation of a judgment on the present relations between these two nations and a forecast as to their future development. With regard to Germany, need I repeat what Prince Bulow so effectively said in his recent speech? Though misunderstandings may have existed, there is no cause for political conflict and still less for war between them (Germany and Great Britain), but on the contrary there are reasons which lead them to proceed in agreement. Prince Bulow attached great importance to this portion of his speech and showed how much he held it at heart to dissipate all possibility of misunderstanding in the minds of Colonies, and it must be admitted that his pleading successfully reached the desired aim. It may be noted that Prince Bulow, speaking last year on Anglo-German relations, was less explicit and less optimistic, which proves how greatly these relations are now improved.

Signor Tittoni then quoted the utterance of Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Lord Avebury on the matter.

Continuing, the Minister said that the only thing which stood in the way of this movement was the action of a portion of the Press in the two countries, which, as Prince Bulow incisively remarked, "had greatly sinned."

Discussing the relations of Italy with the two friendly nations, France and Great Britain, he said:—"We must maintain our present policy, under which faithfulness to the Triple Alliance allows us to preserve our friendships and thus assure European peace. Italian policy must consist in the development of this programme—the maintenance and consolidation of the Triple Alliance and of our friendship with France and Great Britain. There should be no reserve, no *arrière pensée*, and no ambiguity. That is the keynote of Italian policy. In England I have personally been able to testify publicly to the firmness and popularity of our friendship for Great Britain, and I am glad that my mission afforded me the honour of meeting more frequently the Sovereign who uses the immense prestige he enjoys in the eyes of his own people and of the whole world to devote himself to the noble mission of peace.

Colonial questions, he concluded, might have given rise to misunderstandings between Italy, France, and Great Britain, but the recently signed Conventions regarding Abyssinia and the traffic in arms in Africa had satisfactorily settle all matters in which the three nations might have been opposed.

The Minister was frequently interrupted by expressions of approval, and loud cheers rang out at the conclusion of the speech, while Ministers and Deputies surrounded Signor Tittoni congratulating him on the complete success he had attained.

The pas-age concerning Italy's relations with Great Britain and the reference to King Edward as an apostle of peace were particularly warmly received.

EX-MAYOR CHARGED.

Alleged Misappropriation of Large Sums.

Thomas Montague Richards, solicitor, formerly of Clement's Inn, and ex-Mayor of Lambeth, appeared at Bow-street, charged with misappropriating securities to the value of £2,326, part of the property left by Catherine Warrener, under whose will he was a trustee, and with fraudulently converting to his own use £3,704 of £4,030, which he had received on account of Rosalie Mary Witt.

Mr. Arthur Gill, on behalf of the Public Prosecutor, said that Miss Warrener, a lady living at Shepherd's Bush, bequeathed £1,600 to be invested, for the benefit of her brother, Mr. Charles Warrener and there were various other small legacies. Miss Warrener died on Christmas day, 1904, and Richards took possession of her estate, which after probate was valued at £2,135. It was alleged that he had misappropriated the whole of the estate with the exception of about £173.

An order was made in the High Court directing the accused to pay over within four days £2,326, the amount which it was ascertained was due from him in respect of the estate. This order was complied with and he disappeared. He was eventually traced to Salisbury Rhodesia. Mr. Gill added that he did not propose to go into the other charge at present.

MURDERED ON HIS HONEYMOON.

The New York police, on the 16th December, arrested a handsome young bride, Mrs. Catherine Neil, who is suspected of having mysteriously murdered her husband, a well-to-do blacksmith, celebrated in sporting circles as the champion heavy weight prize-fighter.

Ten minutes after the couple, who had started on their honeymoon, had registered at an hotel in Greenwich, Connecticut, the bride requested the landlord to send for a doctor, as her husband had fainted. A physician speedily arrived and discovered that the patient was dead.

Not until the bride had departed, saying that she would spend the night with her mother, was the attention of the doctor attracted by a tiny spot of blood underneath the left eye of the deceased.

A long pin-like instrument had been driven into the brain, causing fatal hemorrhage. The deed was apparently committed with a hat-pin, which was subsequently picked up on the floor of the bedroom.

The police investigation into the tangled skeins of the mystery has disclosed the fact that the couple were married secretly four weeks ago, and that the wife was intensely irritated by the refusal of her husband publicly to acknowledge their union. The day before his death Mr. Neil made a will leaving all his property to a favourite sister, and it is supposed that the discovery by the bride of this fact was the immediate cause of the tragedy.

Mrs. Neil was identified by the police at the home of her mother in New York, and was carried to the prison cell in a fainting condition.

AIRSHIP OVER PARIS.

Successful Voyage of La Patrie.

Between three and four o'clock on Monday, December 17th, hundreds of thousands of Parisians watched the movements of "La Patrie," the airship built for the French War Office, which made a trip from Meudon-Chalais to General Picquart's headquarters in the Rue Saint-Dominique. The airship entered Paris from the north-west, circled over the Arc de Triomphe, hovered near the Automobile Salon, and reached the War Office after passing close to the Chamber of Deputies. Above the War Office a brief halt was made, and then "La Patrie" returned safely to Meudon-Chalais. There were six persons in the car, and it is said that one of them was General Picquart himself.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Prorogation of Parliament.

Parliament was prorogued to-day till Tuesday, Feb. 12. The following is the text of the King's Speech:—

THE MADRID OUTRAGE.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—The marriage of my niece to the King of Spain took place last June in Madrid, and the ceremony was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Happily, their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain were mercifully preserved from being injured by the outrage committed against them.

The recent visit of the King of Norway with the Queen, my daughter, has given me sincere pleasure, and cannot fail to promote friendly relations between the two countries.

My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

MOROCCO, CRETE, AND ABYSSINIA.

A conference, which met at Algeciras on the invitation of the Sultan to consider the introduction of reforms into Morocco, concluded its labour by the signature of an International Act which should be conducive to an improvement of the situation in Morocco.

There has been a distinct improvement in the condition of affairs in Crete, and the Powers are still giving close attention to the reforms which are being gradually introduced into the administration of the Macedonian villayets.

My Government have concluded an agreement with the French and Italian Government for the maintenance of the status quo in the dominions of the Emperor Menelik in Abyssinia, and for the regulation of the traffic in arms on the Somali coast.

NEW HEBRIDES AND SOUDAN.

In conformity with the declaration of April 8, 1904, concerning the New Hebrides, a Convention with France has been signed for the purpose of putting an end to the difficulties arising from the absence of jurisdiction over the natives and of settling land disputes in those islands.

My Government have concluded satisfactory arrangements with the German Government with regard to our respective frontiers of Lake Tchad and Lake Victoria Nyanza, and with the French Government respecting the new French boundary between Lake Tchad and the Niger.

The boundaries between the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan and the Congo State have been satisfactorily settled by an agreement which has been signed with the Sovereign of the Congo State and the Eastern administrative boundary of Egypt has been delimited by a joint commission with the Government of Turkey.

A conference in which my plenipotentiaries took part was held at Brussels in October to revise regulations instituted under the Brussels Act for the restriction of the liquor traffic in Africa, and a convention was signed which will shortly be laid before you.

The visit of friendship, which the Ameer of Afghanistan will shortly pay to the Governor-General of India, is a gratifying indication of the amicable relations that exist between the Ameer and my Government.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

In pursuance of the promise given in my speech at the opening of Parliament, the arrangements for the establishment of responsible government in the Transvaal have now been completed, and I have caused letters patent to issue under the Great Seal. The instruments providing for the grant of a similar Constitution to the Orange River Colony are in preparation.

I trust that during the coming year the new form of Government will come into full operation, and will exert a powerful influence, not only in securing peace and prosperity to both Colonies, but in contributing to the unity and strength of my possessions for South Africa.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I thank you for the liberality with which you have made provisions for the Service for the year.

THE IRISH ACTS.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—A measure for further extending and facilitating the provision of cottages and allotments of land by the rural district councils of Ireland for the use of labourers and for conferring other benefits on this deserving class of my subjects has passed into law. I am happy to say that the country continues tranquil, and that the general improvement in the state of the peasantry makes the failure of the potato crops, which has in some districts been serious, a less grave misfortune than it would have been in former times.

A Bill relating to the tenancy of a certain class of houses in Ireland, which has also been passed, will place the law on a more equitable footing, and remove a long standing sense of grievance.

TRADE ACTS.

Important measures have received my sanction for the amendment of the existing merchant shipping laws, having in view also the well-being of the seamen and the interest of the shipowners, and for taking a periodical census of the industrial production for the country.

A measure has been passed amending the law with regard to trade disputes, which will, I hope, remove all legitimate cause of grievance, and I have also given my consent to an Act to amend and consolidate the law of workmen's compensation, extending the benefits of the law to over 5,000,000 persons not included under the provisions of preceding Acts.

I have assented to an Act for the amendment of the law relating to agricultural holdings and other measures affecting agriculture. I trust that the close attention which has been given to these questions will be of material benefit to that important industry.

MINOR MEASURES.

I hope that the Public Trustee Acts will afford, especially to the poorer classes of population, valuable facilities and the safe and inexpensive management and distribution of trust funds.

Further measures have been passed for placing the control of the National Galleries in Scotland on a better footing for abolishing the property qualification previously required of county justices, for more effectually dealing with cells incident to the prevalence of street betting, and for making provision for the feeding of [illegible] children.

[illegible] FOR THE EDUCATION BILL.

I regret that notwithstanding the protracted consideration which you have given to the improvements of primary and secondary education, no settlement of the difficulties which confront this question has been arrived at.

I recognise the zeal which you have devoted to your arduous labours, and I pray that their result may have the blessing of Almighty God.

THE LAST CEREMONIAL.

At three o'clock, five Commissioners from the Kingpeers in their splendid scarlet and white robes—[illegible] into the House of Lords, [illegible] the Lord Chancellor, and took their seats in front of the Throne.

Five minutes later, the Deputy Speaker, accompanied by black Rod, passed through the corridors, followed by a little crowd of Commoners, standing at the Bar, the Deputy Speaker listened to the reading of the King's Speech. Then there was a journey back to the Lower House for the reading of the Speech there.

As the last scene of all, members filed out of the Chamber, shaking hands according to immemorial custom, with the [illegible]

PROROGUED.

Before the prorogation [illegible] in the House of Commons had registered their resentment against the Peers.

No fewer than six indignant supporters of the Government had put down questions, asking the Prime Minister whether, in view of the rejection or amendment of Government Bills by the Peers, he would take into consideration the desirability of proposing a new Standing Order by which a Bill which had failed to pass into law through the action of the Lords should be passed through all its stages in one sitting.

The Prime Minister replied to the questions in a batch "Members cannot expect," he said, "to receive a definite reply at the present moment, but the question raised will receive my most serious attention."

Then came the last phase of the session's work. It was the discussion of the Lords amendments to the Bill for providing school children with meals. The Lords had struck out Scotland from the Bill, and the Scottish Radicals were filled with wrath.

From various quarters came indications that Scotland wanted to block the Bill in its present form. The Prime Minister and others appealed to the Northern members not to make England and Wales suffer because the Lords backed out Scotland. Sir Henry himself would give no pledge, but several members pointed out that Scotland would get a Bill to herself next session. Mr. Lough, in charge of the Bill, described the action of the Lords as a wanton blow. Finally the Commons rather grudgingly passed the Lords' amendments.

ALMOST A SCENE.

In the Lords there had been something which for the Gilded Chamber approached a scene. In the discussion on the Land Tenure Bill, the Duke of Northumberland referred to the immediate Government with weak head and unruly tail. The Lord Chancellor protested against the language. The Duke replied that having sat in the House a long time he had never been taken to task for using improper language.

AMERICAN CONSUL MISSING.

The State Department has notified all Consuls-General that Mr. Frederick McMaster, of New York, American Consul to Zanzibar, is missing and has asked them to find him if possible. The report came from the American Consul at Nice, Mr. Van Buren who says he helped Mr. McMaster to cash a draft on the Department for 1000 dollars. The missing man was summoned to Washington recently for a hearing of charges from British officials forwarded through the American Ambassy in London, but he requested to the Consul at Nice that he was going back to his post. Mr. McMaster was a former rough rider, and was appointed by President Roosevelt.

NEW FRENCH CHURCH LAW.

Passed By A Large Majority.

POPE'S PROTEST AGAINST FRENCH ACTION.

In the French Chamber of Deputies last evening began a lively debate on the new Bill introduced by the Government in connection with the celebration of public worship. The essential point of this Bill is that the churches may be allowed to be used for public worship, subject to the permission of the prefect of the department or the mayor of the commune.

M. Ribot, the leader of the Moderate Republicans, said he intended to vote against the Bill because it was one of those hasty measures which would be regretted almost as soon as it was passed, and would necessitate other hasty measures of a tinkering character. He pointed out that the Bill subordinated the use of the parish church to the permission of the mayor or the prefect. It was, therefore, not a tolerant measure giving freedom of public worship, and it would open the door to local warfare between the cure or vicar and the mayor—wherever the latter was a freethinker. It confiscated the churches, but by no means secured the peaceful possession of the parish churches by the Catholics.

M. Briand, Minister of Public Education and Worship, said the new Bill had had the Government's mature reflection. The Pope had acted against the wish of the country, and of the clergy themselves. To ask for a declaration once a year was no vexatious police measure. He had been asked to enter into pourparlers with Rome, but if the Government entered into this channel it would mean civil war. Rome, moreover, would not listen. It was hoping that believers would be persecuted, so that, thanks to this, a resuscitation of the Faith would be brought about.

But the Government did not wish to appear to be persecutors, and the conscience would never be threatened. They were giving to the Church the liberty with which the Protestant Church and the Israelite Church managed very well.

The Chamber decided by 445 votes against 117 to pass to the consideration of the Bill's clauses, and Clause 1 was subsequently adopted, after an amendment by M. Bonnevay had been rejected.

At 7.30 a proposal to postpone the continuation of the debate was rejected by 377 votes against 118.

The Bill was finally carried by 413 votes to 166.

THE POPE'S STRONG PROTEST.

The Vatican yesterday despatched to all the Papal representatives abroad, and handed to the foreign diplomats accredited to it at Rome, a strong protest by the Pope against the expulsion of the Papal representative from France. A Vatican notice to the Press, according to Reuter, says: The protest sets forth the enormity of such acts, which are without modern parallel among civilised nations. The carrying off of the cypher with which the French Government read the copies of despatches kept by the French telegraph offices, and was able to take cognisance of all telegraphic correspondence in cypher which has passed between the Holy See and Mgr. Lorenzelli, is the gravest offence committed against all civilised Powers, whose special interest it is that diplomatic secrets should be respected.

The Holy See also protests against the violation by the French Government of the incontestable right of the Pontiff of corresponding directly or through particular persons with the Catholics of the whole world. The motives of the Vatican's action regarding the application of the law of 1905 were so grave that it is palpably impossible to accuse the Holy See of unjust hostility towards the French Government.

If the French Government animated by more equitable sentiments, should create for the Church in France a situation which at least would not injure her essential rights, the Holy See, even while not admitting the principle of separation, might tolerate such situation, in order to avoid worse evils, as it has done in regard to other countries.

THE REICHSTAG ELECTION.

Expected Socialist Triumph.

The Kaiser hopes to capture a "partiotic" Reichstag within six weeks. He has set January 23 as election day.

According to trustworthy information reaching me to-day, says a Berlin correspondent on the 16th December, the Emperor was on the verge of intruding his picturesque and virile personality into the fight in much the same dramatic way as that in which Mr. Roosevelt interfered in the recent struggle for the Governorship of New York, only his Majesty's intervention would have been more Russian than American, because he desired to issue a lurid manifesto to his people, appealing to them to "vote Imperially," and smash the seditious and unholy alliance of Catholics and Socialists, who obstruct his path of world glory.

He was only dissuaded by Prince von Buelow and other counsellors, who pointed out that such an innovation would be bitterly resented, especially by the Liberal element, without whose support the Government cause is hopeless, and that that support would be alienated at a stroke by imputting the Czar's chase methods into more or less liberated Germany.

Three days of calm retrospect has filled the Government leaders with the gravest doubts as to the wisdom of dissolving the Reichstag at a moment when the country is rocking with discontent. I know positively that not one of them cherishes an atom of genuine confidence that the Reichstag, which is to be, will be a whit more tractable than that which was.

This fear is exposed in a statement by a prominent South German newspaper to the effect that Prince von Buelow will not hesitate in the event of defeat to tear the ballot of January 25 into shreds a second time. The Constitution permits the repetition of such a process indefinitely, but a revolution would almost inevitably be the flouted country's answer if the Government's disgust with the electorate became simply defiance.

My own information advises Prince von Buelow of any such intention. I am assured that he would consider a Government defeat as the poll tantamount to his own political death warrant, and would summarily abdicate the Chancellorship. Some wild talk of a coup d'etat is in circulation, but sane judges cannot conceive that the Kaiser would dream of anything more radical than the [illegible]

The Empire is now ablaze with [illegible] excitement. All parties have issued their calls, [illegible] and appeals for election funds. The Government is making frantic efforts to the rulers to sink party differences and to shoulder to shoulder for a broad national ideal. There is almost universal expectation that the Socialists will win heavily, and that the Catholics, whom the Government dislikes, will simply make way for the Socialists, whom the Government despises.

Notwithstanding the fact that the country is at the zenith of a period of unprecedented prosperity, the [illegible] cost of living, the colonial scandals, and other things combine to put the electorate into the ugliest mood it has shown for generations. Social democracy as the only consistent part of the Opposition, will hardly fail to reap the benefits of this winter of discontent.

RECORD MAILS CARRIAGE.

Liners Overfilled with Bags.

Never in the history of the New York Post Office has such a heavy mail been sent to Europe as the four vessels which left dock in the second week in December carried aboard. The Kaiserin Augusta left with her mail room crammed with bags, and the Kronprinz the Etzuria, and the New York could hardly accommodate the enormous loads offered them.

The Post Office had been running at high pressure for two weeks or more. Everybody was pressed into service; even the janitors, the sweepers, and the liftmen were taken from their duties to augment the staff in the sorting room, all hands working long hours overtime.

American prosperity shows itself in many ways, but in none more substantially than in the amount of money sent abroad for Christmas. During the previous fortnight the money order office alone issued orders to the amount of £371,333.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

Lieut. Routh of No. 6 Mountain Battery is transferred to No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain Ley of the North Staffordshire Regiment is appointed Superintendent of Gymnasia, Umballa.

Lieutenant A. Mc. B. Woodside of the 54th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been selected for appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery and is posted to P. Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

Captain Livesay of the Royal Field Artillery is posted to the 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Financial Prospects of the Scheme.

The *Daily Mail* gives some details of the subject of the Channel tunnel scheme, which will come before Parliament in the form of a Bill at an early date.

The very influential body of directors composing the board of the new Tunnel Company are convinced that the old sentiment against the scheme has so far died out that the time is ripe for a fresh attempt to secure Parliamentary power to continue the borings, which were stopped over twenty years ago.

The fear of invasion is ridiculed by Sir Alfred Turner, formerly Inspecter General of the Auxiliary Forces, who declares that the military danger exists only in the imagination of pessimists.

"On this side we are being supported by the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, while the Chemin de Fer du Nord backed by a powerful body of French financiers, is supporting the French company.

"We anticipate no difficulty in either the French or the British companies obtaining the eight millions sterling apiece needed to finance the scheme.

"We have worked out the dividend earning possibilities of the tunnel on a most conservative estimate. We expect to get 90 per cent. of the Calais-Dover and Boulogne traffic, 70 per cent. of the Dieppe traffic, 50 per cent. of the present. Havre traffic, 5 per cent. of the traffic of the lesser Channel ports. This should amount to £800,000 a year and we hope, allowing for 5 per cent. preference shares for constructing capital, a 9 or 10 per cent. dividend may reasonably be expected on the ordinary shares."

"We certainly consider this a favourable moment for reviving the project," said Baron Emile d'Erlanger, chairman of the new Channel Tunnel Company. "So far as I can see," he continued, "the old sentiment against the scheme is dead. You will recall the circumstances in 1882 and 1883. Sir E. Watkin was running the scheme to benefit one railway company and an other railway company was doing its best to prevent its success. In addition there was no entente with France. Now the opposing railways have amalgamated, the entente with France is in active existence, the weighty military opposition has also disappeared, and it is purely sentiment which prevented the tunnel being pierced twenty years ago. Sir Douglas Fox and the experts associated with him are satisfied of the practicability of boring the tunnel. The difficulties will not be so great as the St. Gothard boring, nor even as great as the ordinary London electric railway tunnels.

"Twin tunnels about eleven feet in diameter will be bored, beneath which the pilot tunnel, the first boring, will run, which will take all water percolating through, and which will be kept dry with pumps. The twin tunnels will be connected by cross borings here and there, so that any interruption on one line will not cause a stoppage of traffic, and electric light will be freely used. The engines drawing the trains will be powerful electric locomotives, and the journey should take about half an hour. The greatest saving of time will be due to the avoidance of the transhipment at the two seaports. London to Paris in six hours should be possible."

Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, formerly inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces, writes:—We Britons are not, without our idiosyncracies. Level-headed though we undoubtedly are as a rule, always courageous, and ready when occasion calls for it to make sacrifices for the welfare of our country, we are at times strangely addicted if not to actual panic at all events to appreciension, panic's own parent.

"

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

A SERIAL STORY.

History re-enacts many of the phases of the wars between the church of Rome and the nations of Europe. England is one of the rare examples of a people having once and finally broken from that Church. France is now only resuming the struggles which began in medieval days, were continued by Napoleon. Napoleon carried the war into his adversary's camp. He led away two Popes captive into France. It fell to Napoleon III. to prop up with bayonets the successor of the men whom his uncle had humiliated. Papal supremacy finally fell at Sedan with Louis Napoleon. After Sedan came the Italian Army into Rome to claim for their King their ancient capital. By 133,681 votes against 1507 the people of Rome declared for government by a King instead of government by a Pope, and every year the anniversary of that plebiscite is the occasion of high holiday and thanks giving in the Eternal City.

AN UNEQUAL BATTLE.

On the face of it the present struggle should end in victory for the Pope. The Vatican beat the German Emperor and Bismarck, of whose subjects only one-third were Roman Catholics. In France, the Roman Catholics outnumber the Protestant denominations by nearly forty to one. Nothing which has yet happened exceeds the severity of operations between the Vatican and Germany which middle-aged men well remember. The German Empire was cradled in the old royal palace at Versailles. To its cradle side came a deputation of Catholics saying, "Restore the temporal power of the Pope." The request refused, there began the bitterest war between the Vatican and Germany. Fighting at first on the defensive, Bismarck and the Emperor sought only to counteract the attacks of the Pope—to protect those menaced by the Pope's penalties. But the famous Falk Laws became necessary.

DRIP. DRIP. DRIP.

Encouraged by the applause of Protestant England and America, the Emperor and his Chancellor soon returned blow for blow. The Pope declared certain Prussian statutes null and void, and denounced Bismark as 'bloodthirsty" and the Emperor as a "rabid patron of force and fraud." The Emperor banished the Jesuits, he broke up Catholic establishments, imposed restrictions on pulpit speech caused the education of Catholic youth to be under State supervision, made civil marriage compulsory, and loyalty to the State a *sine qua non* for priests. Bishops fled or were cast into prison, hundreds of parishes were left without priests. Pius IX. died with the battle still undecided, and Leo XIII. carried it on with indomitable vigour. The Emperor had not reckoned on such endurance. He relented little by little, He made peace with Rome The Pope was arbitrator between Germany and Spain in an important matter; he and Bismark exchanged portraits and pretty messages; many of the Falk laws were either rescinded or allowed to fall into abeyance, The Pope ended up winner practically all along the line. The persistent dropping of water had worn away the rock Will the resistance of France be more enduring? Only time can bring the final answer.

TWO PLACES AT ONCE.

A contemporary, commenting upon Lord Halsbury's impending visit to Egypt, remarks that the ex-Chancellor's opportunities for foreign travel have of late years been very limited. That is true, in theory. The Lord Chancellor is supposed not to leave the United Kingdom while holding office. He must not let the Great Seal pass from his keeping, and the Great Seal may not travel out of the kingdom, or the whole business of the country must stand still. There is a famous pen-picture of a Lord Chancellor affixing the Great Seal to State documents in the courtyard of the Highland castle whither he had gone deerstalking, But Lord Halsbury did make trips to the Continent while Lord Chancellor. How he managed to do so, by what special dispensation, one does not pretend to say. One has reason to remember his journey, however, seeing that a note in this column on this disability called forth an inquiry, "How can you say that the Lord Chancellor may not leave the United Kingdom, He has just arrived in Paris"! So according to the fashionable intelligence of the papers, he had. It could only be imagined that that there is a way out of the legal difficulty, or that Lord Halsbury, like Sir Boyle Roche's famous "bull" bird, can be in two places at once.

TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM.

London has now taken possession of her newest railway and is carried a step nearer the goal which the dreamers of a past age pictured. Even with this latest addition to our tubular ways, we do not possess all that the pioneers in the matter desired to give us. Tubes ought to have been built with railways in them when Wren was remapping London. The railwaymen came too late to get the sites they need. But their ideas were good and their hopes high, and they meant us to have railways everpwhere, with a station in every important centre and ready communication between all lines. We still lack the means of getting across London without changing stations. Only once in her life did Queen Victoria manage it, and that was the proudest day in the history of the London and North-Western. The early projectors, the men who were before the great days of Fowler and Baker and Wolfe Barry, wanted to see one great terminus upon which all systems would converge. The scheme was too big. We are told to-day that the scheme would not even be desirable if practicable.

FORTY YEARS PROGRESS.

There are still many gaps, but the new railway forges another link in the chain of communications. Contrast our present facilities with those which middle-aged Londoners had, in their youth, to be content. Forty years ago, there or thereabouts, not a railway bridge crossed the Thames. Such bridges, it was argued, would impede traffic on the river. To get across the town one had to pay toll at the ordinary bridges, of which only three in London were free. Neither the Midland nor the Great Central had reached the Metropolis. There was no Victoria, no Charing Cross, no Cannon-street Station. Such stations as did exist would not now be good enough for the suburbs. But the plans on paper were terrific. One man was going to build lines between the houses and run tramways on top. Another wanted to convert the whole of Finsbury circus into a station. Parliament was asked to sanction the spending of £44,000,000 on Metropolitan railways alone. The number of people whose homes would have been affected was fifty thousand.

DREAMS, IDLE DREAMS.

Bubbles were pricked, schemes were withdrawn, and the censors ruled out others. In all there were modifications of work developed on lines which the Government approved. The old steam-engines which the original Underground begin business are now galloping about Italy. These which were to have been the originals never got far beyond the draughtsman's pen. They were to be hot-water locomotives—that is, engines using no fuel, but carrying a reservoir of hot water which was to be heated up afresh at the end of each journey. They were to draw trains which, when loaded, would weigh only twenty tons, and do the journey between Paddington and the City in a dozen minutes. That was really intended. Another scheme was but an aspiration. It was to build a line which should so undulate that a train starting off with little pressure would glide down one slope and be carried by its own momentum up the next and stop there at the station to which its slide would bring it. These are some of the dreams of men who meant to do things. There were other dreams, the dreams of men determined that neither they nor anybody else should do aught. We were all to be poisoned by the fumes in the tunnels, and the trains were to stick there, unable to go backard or forward because of the inevitable greasiness of the rails.

A BASELESS CHARGE.

The unfortunate man who has been called upon to remove from his premises the bees against which his neighbours have said unfriendly things, has at least the consolation that no such charge can be brought against him. He was laid to the door of a man with whom Cobbets quarrelled. Cobbett kept dogs which barked day and night. Francis Douce, the antiquary, who lived next door, complained of the nuisance. He was answered that Cobbett must have satisfaction for the fact that his (Douce's) snails and slugs had all migrated into the Cobbett cabbage patch. Poor Douce was assured that he could only be held blameworthy for having so starved his snails and slugs as to drive them into his neighbour's possessions. Not until he had despatched a messenger post haste to counsel in the Temple with the request, "Please look into Bridgman's Index, article on 'snail,'" did the amiable antiquary learn how he had been hoaxed.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW PERFUMES.

During the last ten or fifteen years the taste of women in perfumes has undergone a change. So says a well-know perfumer. The old-fashioned favourite scent was a floral essence, distilled from the flower whose name it bore; it was sweet and simple smelling, and also extremely volatile, its perfume lingering at the most but a few hours. Nowadays the demand is for a lasting, subtle scent, something with a somewhat insistent and lingering odour almost Oriental in character. The use of such scents by many women is undoubtedly excessive, though whether they are entirely to blame is another point; for science tells us that no two people smell the same scent alike, and that the sense of smell requires as much cultivation as the sense of the eye or that of the ear. A crude use of strong perfume denotes an uneducated, unsensitive person, while the delicate and skilful use of an insidious scent conveys the impression of a refined and æsthetic personality. In preparation for the Christmas season the leading perfumers have vied withe each other to prepare beautiful flasks and cases to hold their newest perfumes. Satin, velvet, and silk boxes beautifully embroidered and painted hold one or more quaint or daintily-decorated bottles of scent various descriptions. Those who wish for something simple, yet effective, can buy the flasks in pretty wooden boxes or cardboard cases with some appropriate design on them. Another feature of the boxes designed for Christmas presents is that many of them contain soap, and powder also, of the same odour as the sent. others, again, only contain perfume and powder to match, while another kind holds soap, powder. toilet water, and perfume on suite. The value of such a schemes is obvious, for one can hardly use parma violet scented face powder with trefle, for instance, except with the most exceptionable results from an old factory point of view. Among the newest scents which have appeared in readiness for the season are "Reve Fleuri," "Orchidor," "Fleur d'amour," "Na-i," the "Royal" perfume, and the "Royal Shamrock." Any of these will be found most fragrant and lasting in effect, and will form a most charming and acceptable Christmas present. Very shortly two wonderful new perfumes are to be brought out, one of which is to be called "Gloire de Paris," and will justify its name by being a veritable combination of the delicate, subtle scents which are associated with Paris, the home of perfumes. The name of the other is to be "Shemel Nessim," an Arabic scent whose perfume will embody all the beautiful odours of an Eastern bazar.

ABOUT COATS.

There are so many styles and lengths of coat fashionable this year that instead of rendering the selection of the model easier the task is doubly difficult, and it is hard to tell exactly which model is going to prove most becoming and remain in style the longest. There is the long coat, the little Empire jacket, the perfect-fitting coat, with its attractive vest of embroidered cloth and satin, and then the bolero models, besides the ever-fashionable, semi-fitting three-quarter-length coat with the stitched straps. Braiding is one of the most attractive trimmings for coats this season. Wide silk braid and braids of various widths are being combined, and one of the season's whims is to braid the cuffs and collars which designs worked out in soutache, to which chenile is often added. Large cuffs are trimmed with stitching, and in appearance resemble an ordinary gauntlet. These cuffs are male to turn down, and can be drawn close to the wrist with a small strap or can be made to fasten with a button, making the sleeves perfectly weather-proof and warm.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 4.

The weather has been uniformly dry everywhere. The slight depression noticed to the West of Persia yesterday has moved eastwards and is now beginning to affect Sind.

In Burma the skies are lightly clouded in the interior districts and humidity is unchanged while the temperature is still above normal except in Tenasserim.

To the North-East of India and Orissa light cloud appeared in Bihar and the North of Bengal and the air is damper in Chota Nagpur while the temperature remains normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, humidity has risen in the United Provinces and light cloud appeared there and in East Central India where the temperature is nearly normal.

To the North-West of India cloud has decreased in the southern districts, but the skies are cloudy in Kashmir, East Punjab and North Rajputana where humidity has changed irregularly and the temperature continues largely above normal in the Punjab Hills and slight to moderate in excess elsewhere.

In the Peninsula light cloud persists in Madras, the air is drier in the Konkan and the East Coast and the temperature is nearly normal.

No rainfall of any importance is likely to occur to-day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, 4TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been strong at Negapatam and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show an excess of 5° to 7° at Jaipur, Karachi and Jhansi and a defect of 6° at Colombo, while those of the minimum an excess of 5° to 7° at Bhuj, Masulipatam and Jhansi and a defect of 5° to 6° at Sholapur, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Bhavnagar Para.

The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Surat and the lowest 41° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Cawnpore, Karachi, Indore, Bijapore, Cochin, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Colombo.

Rain.—Colombo reports light rain.

Weather is fine in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, January 5.

There will be a Parade for all members at Church Gate Station on Tuesday morning next the 8th instant at 7-30 a. m. Dress—Drill order Khaki, sword and Carbine.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

MOLASSES FIRING PRACTICE.

Bombay, January 5.

There will be Gun Firing Practice and Competition on the British Pattern Range at Colaba on Sunday the 6th instant commencing at 7 a.m.

The Club Cup will also be shot for on that day.

XMAS Pudding Competition.

The Competition for the Christmas Pudding Cup will take place on Thursday, the 10th instant at 5 p.m.

H. H. N. PENNINGTON Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, January 5.

339 Week's Training.—Recruits joining the Colaba Camp on the 6th instant.

The Rifle Ranges at Ghat Koper and Santa Cruz will be available for class firing.

355.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 2nd to 9th February 1907.

354 Leave.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence from the 1st January 1907 to 28th February 1907 to Vol. Pte. Osborne, C Company.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

1ST BATTALION P. B. & G. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. O'MAHONY.

CROMMELIN.

The following programme of drill, &c., for the month of January 1907 is published for information and guidance.

DRILL & INSTRUCTION.

2nd Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A, B and C Coys, 2 and 5 Matches and Practice 2 and 500 yards, Supdt Officer Capt A C Owen or Lt C A Cooke.

3rd Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, I Match, and Practice 600 and 800 yards, Supdt Officer Capt A C Owen or Lt C A Cooke.

4th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

5th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 500 and 800 yards, Lt Clayton.

7th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, 2 and 4 Match, Practice also 200 and 500 yards.

8th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards, Lt Cooke.

10th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and B Coys, 1 and 3 Match, Practice and Competition, Lt Durnford.

11th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and B Coys, 3 and 5 Match, Practice and Competition, Lt Clayton.

12th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and B Coys, 3 and 5 Match, Practice and Competition, Major Tickell.

14th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy 3 and 5 Match, Practice also 200 and 500 yards.

15th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, I Match, Practice also 600 and 800 yards.

16th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, 1, 3 and 5 Match, Competition.

17th Jan 1907 3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup, 500, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

18th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

NOTE—Class Firing will be carried out as much as possible during the afternoon.

H. B. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjt, 1st B, B, & C, I, By. Vols]

A POPULAR COUNTESS

Contributes an opinion—

A remarkable feature of the "Strong Nerve" correspondence now appearing, is the fact that it represents opinions from nearly every calling and position in life—from Royal Personages, Statesmen, the Church, Army, Navy, Law, Science, the Arts, and the armies of Industrial Workers. Our correspondents absolutely prove that nerves are destroyed by the ceaseless effort required to keep a foothold in the ranks of progress, and, in every instance, they arrive at just the same opinion as the Dowager Countess of Seafield expresses below—that shattered nerves can be *permanently restored and strengthened* by a course of Phosferine. The Countess of Seafield found the famous Tonic a perfect remedy for the lassitude, and inertia which accompany nerve disorders, and she strongly recommends a course of Phosferine as the best method of speedily repairing and re-invigorating the entire nerve system.

Founded upon actual experience.

NINA, COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD, writes:—"Dear Sirs,—We cannot speak too highly of Phosferine. I have been recommending it to all my friends as a splendid tonic in case of weakness, neuralgia, rheumatism, and whenever one *feels no how*, or completely run down. Another great thing in its favour—it is so easily carried about, and so easily taken. We are going to get some more of it."—Yours truly (Signed) N. SEAFIELD.

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Neuralgia	Lassitude	Stomach Disorders	Influenza
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Indigestion	Premature Decay	Sleeplessness	Hysteria
Backache	Nervous Debility	Exhaustion	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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Delhi sores spring from a variety of causes, chief among which are exposure to long-continued heat, malarious influences, and residence in insanitary localities. Probably parasites are responsible for many cases, and others, no doubt, occur owing to the victim's inherited liability. Generally a pimple is the first stage, and this may last months. Then it increases in size and suddenly breaks into a nasty, suppurating ulcer or sore which proves most difficult to heal, and which invariably leaves a nasty scar.

The elbows, backs of the hands, ankles, legs, face, and thighs are most liable to attack. Zam-Buk should be smeared freely over the place, which, if possible, should be well protected from dirt and the action of hot and vapourry air by a piece of clean rag or lint. Zam-Buk will exert a delightfully cooling and soothing influence, and the powerful antiseptic properties of the balm will effectually deal with all causes of inflammation and suppuration present, whether parasitic, constitutional, or purely climatic. Disease will be gradually but surely expelled, and finally the place will be covered by new healthy skin.

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Wherever Zam-Buk is applied, disease is surely expelled and new healthy tissue is grown Zam-Buk is unequalled for Delhi sores and all obstinate skin diseases, itch, ringworm, prickly heat, diseased ankles, bad legs, ulcers, piles, swollen knees, boils, eczema, gouty eczema, festering sores, poisoned wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, sprains, scalp irritation, chapped hands, mosquito-bites, stings, ra-hes, and nerve pains. Zam-Buk may be had of all chemists for Re. 1 per box, or post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. 2 As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address; the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta Every home should keep Zam-Buk.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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SKIN & BLOOD	AND
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Your hair needs care. Feed it, nourish it, soften it, preserve it, help it to grow by the regular use of

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"For *Your* Hair."

KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.

Don't trifle with new and untried remedies; use Rowland's Macassar Oil—only remedy for the hair that has stood the test of time. In Bottles, 3/6, 7/-, 10/-. Your Chemist sells it.

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BY THE WAY.

THE WILY HEDGEHOG.

HERE is another hedgehog story, which the correspondent who sends it declares is true. As to that we say nothing. About a week since a Tiverton, farmer was strolling through the wintry desolation of his orchard when he spied a hedgehog scuttling through the grass with business-like eagerness. The animal made straight for a pyramid of apples which had been left on the ground to acquire the necessary flavour for cider-making. Having scrambled to the top of the mound of fruit, the hedgehog rolled up its body into a ball and tumbled to the bottom. A moment later the cunning little creature had regained its feet and was retreating into a hedge with four ripe apples impaled on its bristles.

SPRINGBOKS AS COLLECTORS.

The South African footballers are energetic collectors of souvenirs, and they will carry home with them some most interesting trifles gathered on their famous tour. One member of the team has captured, whenever he could manage it, the touch-flags used during their matches, and some of the specimens are quite elaborate and wonderful. The touch-flag for the Lancashire match was half green, half gold—South African colours, —and on one half was a Springbok and on the other a Lancaster rose. Nearly every member has obtained wherever he has gone the distinctive badge of the visited club, and at least one of them is happy in the possession of a complete set of the menu-cards of all the high teas and luncheons at which he has been entertained. The value of his collection of menu-cards is enhanced by the fact that he has taken the trouble to get each of them covered with the autographs of English footballers.

NEW TOBACCO LANDS.

Smokers who have heard recent warnings from trade journals of the imminence of an increase of the price of tobacco will be cheered by the news of a probable widening of the area of supply. Several authorities have lately reported favourably on the prospects of Jamaica as a tobacco-growing country. Many experiments have been carried out, and the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, in his annual report, just issued, quotes the opinion of Professor Dunstan that Jamaica tobacco is of very handsome appearance and thin in texture, and that the soil and climate which have produced this tobacco are suitable for growing wrapper tobacco equal to most in the world, and if labour is plentiful and cheap and the area of suitable ground large enough, there is a chance in time of Jamaica becoming a serious competitor of Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. This is good news for cigar smokers. The Director adds that he has just received a letter from Mr. F. V. Coalmers, who has been conducting experiments for the Admiralty with Jamaica tobacco for the use of the navy. Mr. Chalmers states that if good Jamaican tobacco is offered in England from six-pence to ninepence a pound next August and September there is every reason to believe that 10,000lb. to 12,000lb. would be taken by the Admiralty alone.

POOR OLD IRELAND.

An incident wholly inexplicable to British members, says the *Freeman's Journal*, occurred the other night in the House of Commons. Mr. Cherry, the Irish Attorney General, moved and carried a clause in the Betting Bill providing that when in Ireland a sentence of under a month's imprisonment was inflicted by magistrates under the provisions of the bill the person thus convicted should have a power of appeal. In England an appeal is allowed as of course from a magistrate's sentence of imprisonment, but in Ireland magistrates are empowered to inflict sentences not exceeding one month's imprisonment, with or without hard labour, from which there is no appeal. Applications to increase these sentences to enable the prisoner to appeal have frequently been refused by the Bench—a matter which has elicited the strongest censure at times from members of the Judiciary. On May 17, 1887, when a Coercion Act for Ireland was passing through Committee in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour gave a solemn pledge that he would insert a clause in the bill by which an appeal would be granted in every case from the decision of the removable magistrates in Courts constituted under that Act. That promise he broke, and his action was the occasion of a warm attack from Sir William Harcourt.

THE NURSERY OF CHRISTMAS TREES.

Where does the Christmas tree grow? Or, rather, where are the forests of Christmas trees, for, according to one of the chief market distributors of Christmas trees in London, over 2,000,000 young firs or pines are sold for the purpose every year in Great Britain alone. The main providers are nursery firms in the pine and heather districts of Surrey. On the commons between Aldershot and Guildford are to be seen thousands of young fir and pine trees, as they are called locally. They are self-sown trees, and have sprung up under the shelter of the pink, purple, and white heather which abounds in these heaths. The young firs are sent out from the nurseries by the ton every week of December until Christmas. Tons of the trees also come from the Continent, and other great supplies from Scotland. The gross annual profits on the sale of Christmas trees cannot be less, it is estimated, than £50,000. Tons of the trees are even stocked a twelvemonth before they are wanted to guard against a shortage.

PICTORIAL ADVERTISING.

In England, largely as the result of foreign influence there has been great improvement in the artistic standard of posters of late years. The first illustrated poster on the streets of London was Walker's "mural engraving" in 1871 to advertise Wilkie Collin's "Woman in White." The Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising has done good work in the suppression of the worst sides of public advertising, and Edinburgh in 1899 distinguished itself by obtaining an Act empowering the city not only to say where advertisements should be placed, but to prohibit those considered injurious to the attractiveness of the city. There is much to be said for those reformers who urge that every municipality should have a department expressly to superintend this phase of civic life, and to prevent the desecration of the streets. Growing out of this is the movement to regulate advertising by allowing municipalities to tax posters and signs. This would (it is said) provide a new source of municipal income, and would give the city a direct check over the advertisements. The plan has been tried both in France and Germany. The tax is graduated in some places according to the superficial area of the poster. There is much to be done yet in England before the hoarding, "the people's picture gallery," is really a gallery of fine art.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Some seasonable advice is given in the "Academy" about the choice of books for children. It is better, we are told, to give a child a book above his intelligence of which he will understand only a portion, than to give him a book below his intelligence all of which he can thoroughly understand. No sound, the principle is sound, but quaint results follow the employment of the child's imagination on the ends and objects of which he has no knowledge; he uses lobbly sea as material for his limited experience has given him. A little fellow not yet three years old sat quietly under the table the other day and listened to the "Pied Piper" read aloud. The next day, busy with his box of wooden bricks, he insisted on the family calling him the "Pi-piper," and after several futile efforts to complete a wall to his satisfaction he despairingly asked: "Did the Pi-piper have weal bicks and weal mortar when he shut the likkle babies in the hill?" This same young hopeful has listened to the reading of some other books for above his head, and one of his immediate anxieties is to know whether Santa Claus will bring him a guillotine "like Sidney Carton's." In this case, it should be added, pictures and simple stories about them have assisted the little fellow's imagination.

THE BOY'S RIGHTS.

The "inalienable rights of the American boy" are summed up in an American journal by Judge Lindsey, of the Juvenile Court of Denver, as follows:—Falling out of bed; falling downstairs; stiffening the legs between a high chair and the dinner-table and falling backward with a dull, sickening thud; going to sleep in the bath tub without turning the water off; imagining the window-ledge of the third-storey front a river bank and fishing with a pin-hook in the street below; imagining himself a trapeze performer and jumping from the barn-loft to the clothes-lines; imagining himself a comet and sliding down the banister without touching his hands; learning to ride a bucking broncho; learning to swim in water that is over his head; learning to skate on thin ice; learning to play football with boys twice his size; learning to be a fireman by climbing water spouts; learning to be a sailor by tattooing his arms and legs with house paint. I don't think a boy should be put in goal for these things. Of course he may be punished for them, but there would be no fun without some danger.

AN interview with Mr. Orville Wright, sent by the *Daily Mail's* New York correspondent sheds new light upon the hitherto close guarded secrets of the Wright Brothers. They claim to have flown twenty-four miles in October, 1905, and the United States Government have now practically concluded negotiations for the acquisition of their aeroplanes and plans. From Mr. Wright's statements it appears that he and his brother have overcome the difficulty of maintaining an equilibrium in a wind or sudden current of air; that the art of aviation can be easily learnt; that the danger is negligible as the aeroplane can descend safely even when its engine is stopped, and that the sensations of flight are far more pleasant and exhilarating than those of motoring.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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KEEP UP YOUR VITAL ENERGY.

If you are fighting the great battle of ill-health without the proper weapons, there is a great possibility of your continuing further afield into the great lone land of disease. You may have used tonics, but their number is legion, and many are tried in vain.

If you are nervous, forgetful or brain weary it is from a waste of your vital energy. There are so many signs of weakness caused by the loss of this great vital force, its effects are so depressing to the spirits, weakening to the general nervous organisation, that all good health depends upon retaining this energy.

To do this you must use the agent which combines in itself the properties necessary to restore Vital Energy. This can be obtained by using Electricity as applied by the method which I have discovered, known as

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

One patient has to say with reference to his progress:—Signaller, 1st South Lancs. Regt., Jubbulpore, 22nd August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I now take great pleasure in writing to you regarding my health. My kidneys are in grand condition, thanks to the battery.

I am doing very well, otherwise the belt is a grand cure for the kidneys and side, it is three weeks since I used it I have felt no pain since I left it off.

I think this is all I can say th time. Yours truly,
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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
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Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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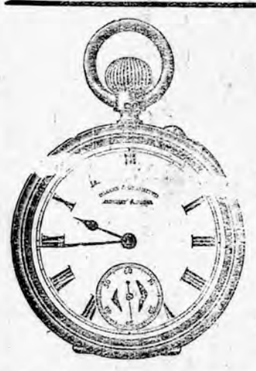

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitations, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, invigorates, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goître or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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to buy and use POLSON'S COFFEE and TEA only. Obviously they find it satisfactory to do so.

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to buy and use it as regularly as we should like. Now if some buy, and some don't buy, there must be a reason for both.

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if you give us the best reason why people buy **POLSON'S TEA & COFFEE,** to be expressed in Twenty words, and also the reason why you think others don't buy it—giving us the most unpleasant of truths—also to be expressed in Twenty words.

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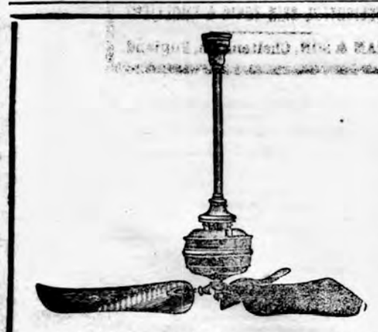

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Absolutely untouched by hand.
Made entirely by Machinery.
Gives Rest to the Brain and Nervous System
MALTED MILK contains all the solid contents of milk in a Powdered form, which dissolves completely in water.
It is the best, purest, and most easily assimilated of all prepared foods.
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It maintains health and vitality, and restores them when the health is impaired.
It can be prepared in various ways according to Season and palate.
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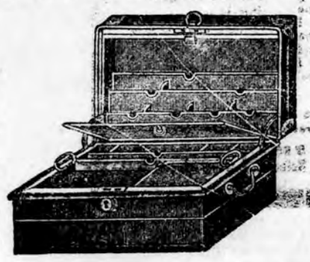

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